THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

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July 20, 1946

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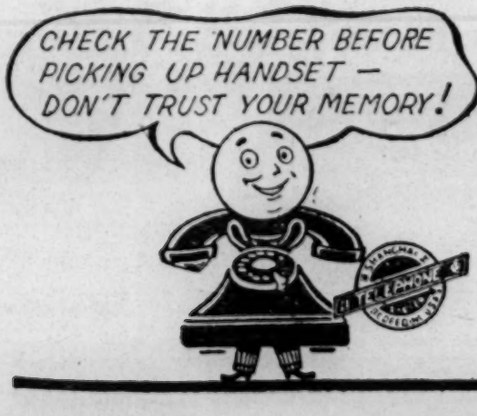

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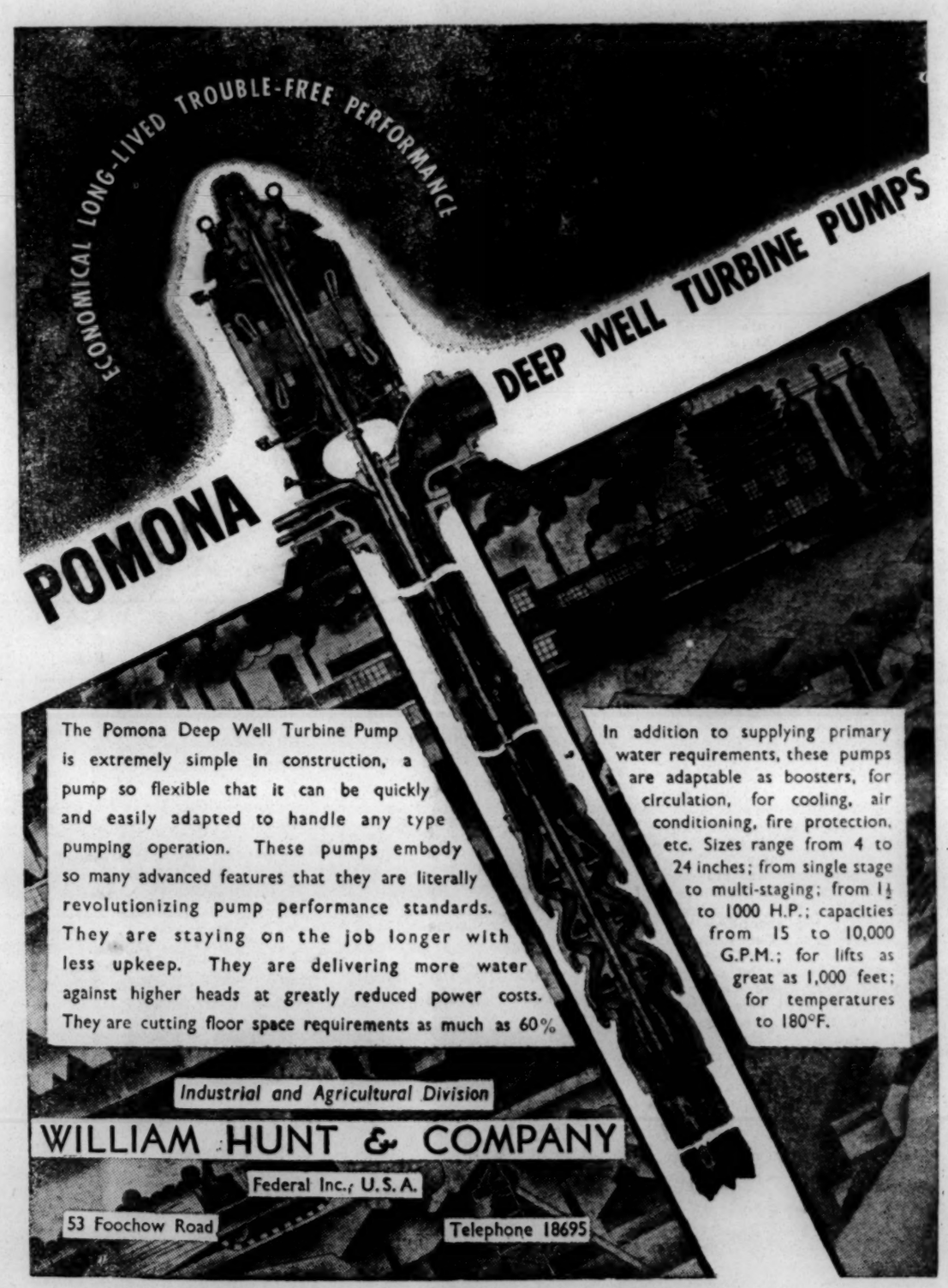
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LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

Independent Paper

To The Editor:

Our attention has been drawn to an article in the June 29 issue of your esteemed journal written by James B. Chang, Ph. D., under the heading of "Hongkong Battleground of Bitter War Between Fascist, Bolshevik Papers."

The discussion of the pros and cons of Dr. Chang's whole article we would like to leave to other readers. What we wish to point out is only the inaccuracy of his statements concerning the Kung Sheung Yat Po, of which we are the publishers.

Dr. Chang asserts that "the so-called pro-Fascist papers referred to apparently are the official or semi-official Kuomintang journals"—among three others named is the Kung Sheung Yat Po, which the doctor says "always speaks the late Tai Li's language." We wish to declare emphatically that we are in no way connected with the Kuomintang or the Chinese Government. If your contributor is an unbiased observer, he would have noted from our editorials and news columns the evidence that we are as much an independent, impartisan and upright newspaper as your esteemed journal is. We always advocate democracy, peace and unity. We denounce governmental corruption, social evils, violence, and above all, the seizure or maintenance of power by force. We are not quite clear as to the true meaning of the learned doctor when he says that we speak "the late Tai Li's language." If what in his mind are high-handed methods of secret agents' activities, these are the very things we condemn.

Your contributor also maintains that "the philosophy of these four papers is simple and clear. The Generalissimo is great, magnanimous, infallible, invincible and always right. China needs one party, one leadership, and one principle. There is nothing right or wrong except what the leader decides." We will not speak for others, but for our part the doctor's accusations are completely groundless and somewhat misleading. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek is the accepted head of our nation and he has led the country through nine years of bitter struggle against the Japanese. It is only natural and right that we should give him the respect due the head of our state. It is just opposite to our belief that China should still have a one-party government. We always campaign for a government which is democratic in name as well as in fact.

We remember that some time past an American magazine had said in reply to some correspondence that if you say something for the Russians you are pro-Bolshevik, and if you say something against them you are pro-Fascist and reactionary. We hope we have not fallen victims to the same line of thinking.

Trusting you will give this letter its due prominence in your earliest coming issue.

HU CHE-WU.
(The Industrial & Commercial Daily Press, Ltd.)

Hongkong,
July 8, 1946.

Two Scandals

To The Editor:

There are two "big" cases under investigation by the authorities. The Nanking-Shanghai Railway squeeze scandal and the rice loan scandal. But are these all? What about the much-talked of "Farmers Loans" irregularities.

In the railway squeeze case, why not arrest the merchants who are at least also accessories to the theft of government money. If the merchants are not co-operating with the officials, the latter would have no way of getting squeeze. It is true in some cases such "commissions" were considered necessary not so much to get the business as a lubricant in the getting through the red tape. Merchants find it worthwhile to pay a little "commission" so that they may get the goods inspected and passed and paid for rapidly. As the money market is tight now, a few days' delay means quite a loss to merchants.

Rice merchants are liable to arrest if they sell rice at black market prices. But why does the government not arrest the buyers too. They are equally guilty. In an editorial of a big Chinese Daily a few days ago the friend of the writer of the editorial seemed to be proud of his friend who paid $90,000 for a picul of rice, while the ceiling set was $46,000. If the editor of the daily is an intelligent man he would censure his friend for paying that price, instead of praising him, as it were. There are too many with loose money lying around who consider it a special glory to be able to pay high prices to get things in the black market, and they are proud of it. These culprits should be brought to book.

T. Y. YOUNG.

Shanghai,
July 15, 1946.

Hongkong Coverage

To The Editor:

Will you please be so kind as to accept my opinion regarding James B. Chang's article "Hongkong Battleground Of Bitter War Between Fascist, Bolshevik Papers" which you published on June 29? I think it, like Mr. Chang's previous article (Review, May 11, 1946) on the reign of terror in Hongkong, gives us up here a good picture of conditions in Britain's

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Crown Colony.

Mr. Chang should be congratulated for so able a presentation. He obviously is not a Communist nor a Kuomintang member, appearing simply and purely as a non-partisan who has a real and deep feeling for what is just in the eyes of the Lord.

FRANKLIN LEE.

Chungking,
July 5, 1946.

Overlooked

To The Editor:

Would you kindly grant us a little of your valuable space so as to deliver our claim to the Ministry of Education by which we are overlooked and only by which can our difficulties be solved.

From the papers we have learned that our government has granted those middle school graduates just honorably discharged from the Youth Army a privilege to enter any university or college of China as they wish without taking matriculation examination. And of this we are told by some of our classmates who were in the Youth Army. We, ex-interpreters of FAB and also middle school graduates, also wish to get this right. But to our disappointment the government has not as yet announced any such well-treatment to the interpreters. Doesn't the government recognize the great work done by us and the hard struggles we fought hand in hand with our Allied Forces? Why should we be forgotten!

Although FAB will select some twenty percent out of 3000-odd interpreters to send abroad for further studies, there remains little opportunity for us middle school graduates to get that privilege, since most of the 3000 are university graduates and under-graduates.

We do not have such "luxurious hope" as to study abroad. We only wish to have an opportunity just as the Youth Army to enter a university without examination.

OVERLOOKED FORMER INTERPRETING OFFICERS OF FAB.

Shanghai,
July 6, 1946.

Appreciated

To The Editor:

Those of us who were persecuted and tortured by the Gestapo of the Mikado in the occupation days for our political beliefs and activities are now confronted with dark forces more terroristic than the Kempeitai.

We, and I think all Chinese, are glad and fortunate, in having your journal stand so firm in defense of a democracy we risked our lives to defend.

I visited America many times, as a student and as a traveller. My imprisonment in the Kempeitai jails all these years have cut off my relationships with the States altogether. Life is hard as I seem to be the loser of this war on both sides, as you may agree that the Mikado has simply assigned his divine right to a Middle Kingdom's new Son of Heaven. Anyway my great and holy leader may tolerate American trained Chinese like Mayor K. C. Wu who translated Confucius to get his Ph. D. from Princeton, to glorify the theory that a national leader is God's image. I, who studied America by studying the United States Constitution and the Principles of the Bill of Rights, will have to starve, because I believe that all men are created equal and should at least be given the equal chance.

If you will be kind enough to enlighten me from time to time and introduce to me any good friends of yours who hold to our opinion, I will be very grateful to you.

Hongkong, FAITHFUL READER.
July 8, 1946.

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Tram Service

To The Editor:

Through, I believe, the good efforts of Mayor Wu, trams now run almost to midnight. They are overcrowded as ever, only more so, a state of affairs which cannot be blamed on either the companies or the Mayor. But I think both certainly, and in the order named, should do something about motormen and conductors who run their vehicles through compulsory stops even when they have vacant seats.

At the Ferguson terminal, completely-empty trams last evening were driven eastward although literally hundreds of would-be passengers overflowed the sidewalk onto the street. Less damnable, but damnable just the same, are scenes enacted along almost all routes when trams clang by waiting men, women and children. The Consulat-Montauban, Joffre-Albert, Joffre-Say Zoong and Dubail Lafayette are intersections at which I have seen these lordly "public (utility) servants" ignore their public as well as their employers' cash interests.

Unless this sort of thing is checked very promptly, it only can get worse and so the sooner the matter is called officially to the attention of the tram companies, the better, I am sure.

K. C. LI.

Shanghai,
July 16, 1946.

Ditto

To The Editor:

It is bad enough to have to wait in the burning sun for a jam-packed tram or bus, but what makes the idea of manslaughter appealing is to see a stupid, arrogant tram or bus driver, so signalled by his conductor, proceed through recognized stops without bothering to let off or pick up passengers when there is space in their glorified, human-packed sardine cans. Can't someone do something about this abuse before a driver gets knocked silly with a rock or brick?

FED UP.

Shanghai,
July 15, 1946.

Navy

To The Editor:

We spontaneously deem the building of the navy to be extremely vital to China.

As famous as Britain and U.S. owned huge naval forces, China lacks navy. She has no gunboat, no cruisers, no flagship and even no bigger ship than the inter-river steam boat for the civil use. During the days before the war, if you were living in the coast-cities or cities along the lower reaches of the Yangtze,you can certainly see the foreign ships patrolling in the China sea and sailing up to our hinterland-city Chinkiang. The huge armored monsters marked with various foreign colors manned by the yellow-haired and blue-eyed guys would give the Chinese people a vision that their mother country is a weak one.

If we have workable memory, we could sensibly recall that several times during the Tsing Dynasty, we were defeated by the invaders only because the aggressors' fleet could not be prevented from coming ashore and enemy marines from landing. Our ancestors of that time were wiser than we, being instructed by the lessons, they advocated the building of a navy... What is more if we had had a strong navy, we would not have suffered as much from the Japs who landed so easily as there had never been any ship to prevent them.

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So China needs to build a strong navy with which to man the China sea, to lock the harbour during hostilities, to protect our fishing population from pirates. We sincerely hope that three large fleets will be organized first to station at Tsingtao, Chiapoo, Canton, under the name of North China, Mid China and South China.

Some suggestions would be offered to our government. 1) The only naval academies of China should begin to choose their members from graduates of high-schools and train them under two years course, no longer from the primary school boys trained eight years. 2) Government should apply to the U.S. Congress to bestow or to sell their surplus ships and being a victorious country, should confiscate the Japanese ships, naval factories and technical agents for our base use.

WELLINGTON LAO.

Chinkiang,
July 13, 1946.

Export Situation

To The Editor:

For some time past, we have heard some of our Chinese friends remark: "American goods are now flooding Shanghai; why can't our own be exported too?" Indeed, why can't they? Let us see why.

Prior to the war, China was one of the cheapest countries in the world to live in. A manual worker earned about CN$30 per month, or the equivalent of US$10. Because it was cheap, Chinese produce was most in demand. Today, on account of many factors too well known to dwell upon China has become one of the most expensive countries in the world to live in. The same worker who before the war earned about CN$30 per month is not satisfied today with CN$200,000 or, at the official rate, US$100, this being the reason for so many strikes and other disputes.

Besides this abnormal increase in pay for a manual worker, packing materials and shipping charges from the interior to the coast have also increased to such an extent that when all these charges are added to the cost price of the goods, which in itself is already too high compared with prewar buyers' standards, the selling prices are prohibitive. Take Chungking, for example. To transport one ton of merchandise from the wartime capital to Shanghai costs CN$400,000, whereas to ship the same tonnage from Shanghai to the U.S. West Coast only costs CN$50,000. Add to this the extreme difficulty—almost amounting to an impossibility—of shipping any large cargo due to the lack of transportation facilities, and you have one of the real clues to why Export is at such a low ebb presently.

Since the end of the hostilities, the Chinese have tried hard to push aside foreign exporters, who for 40 years before the war controlled three-fourths of the total Chinese export trade, but so far, it can reasonably be assumed that they have not succeeded in doing so. On the one hand, according to Maritime Customs figures, imports exceed exports by 20 to 1, while, on the other, the Chinese exporters appear to have lost money.

Granted the above shortcomings and handicaps are temporary, there still remains the vital question of "quality," which, in our opinion, is the basis for all sales. Will the Chinese exporters supply a quality equal to that of the foreign exporters prior to the war. In case of a loss, will they go so far as to respect their contract the way foreign exporters in prewar China did, and supply, within a specified time, according to "standard" or buyers' requirements.

Judging from recent lots of merchandise which have been offered here or shipped abroad, the quality is so inferior to "standard" or buyers' requirements that

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not only home buyers are displeased but heavy claims have resulted.

So long as the quality and the price of Chinese products are better and cheaper, or even equal, to those from other countries, it is obvious that Chinese exporters will be given preference. But, from the moment Chinese products become dearer and yet poorer in quality, which entails extra workmanship abroad, and, therefore, a substantial loss to consumers, the purchasing markets, according to the law of supply and demand, automatically will lose interest and look somewhere else for their needs. Also, it must not be forgotten that during the last war, both America and Europe for many years did without Chinese commodities previously exported in large quantities, which goes a long way to prove that the world at large does not necessarily depend at all upon China to survive.

The keenness of Chinese exporters to gain a footing on American and European markets in place of foreign exporters established in this country is understandable and worthy, not only for themselves but also for the prestige of their country. That is why in more ways than one, they have been indirectly aided by their government.

However, to sum up, in order to achieve this commendable aim, these new-born Chinese exporters will likely have to face many hardships and their present way of handling business will necessitate great changes. Competitive prices and buyers' confidence are the basis for all sales. Consequently, until present prices have gone down and confidence has been built up, there can be but little prospect for them to trade on their own abroad on a large and profitable scale.

E. GAUTIER.

Hankow,
July 10, 1946.

Elected, Not Appointed

To The Editor:

The article "Scandal in Yunnan" which appeared in the April 27 issue of your esteemed journal, grossly misrepresented the election of the Yunnan Provincial Councillors. The Bureau of Civil Affairs of the Provincial Government, which was in charge of the election, acted according to the organic regulations of the Provincial Council Promulgated by the National Government. Each hsien (county) council elects one councillor by ballot from the citizens who were ascertained to be qualified candidates of the first class, and then successful candidates elect the speaker and the deputy speaker of the council from among themselves. A majority vote is necessary for election, so more than one balloting may be taken before the necessary number of councillors are elected. There has never been such a thing as what councillor Li Yih-ping said, that the councillors are appointed by the government.

Since the councillors are directly elected by the hsien council, the hsien people, who have confidence in their hsien councillors, of course trust the provincial councillors elected from the hsien councillors. Under these circumstances, the resolutions of the Provincial Council are binding on the Provincial Government, whenever these resolutions involve the interests and welfare of the people. And the councillors have the right to interpellate the Provincial Government when their resolutions are ignored or not put into effect. The Provincial Council has also the right to request the National Government to intervene, according to the organic regulations of the Provincial Council, if the interpellations are not satisfactorily answered by the Provincial Government.

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The statement that "the number of councillors named by the commission of Five constituted about 90 percent of the entire membership of the Council" is simply untrue. As a matter of fact, Mr. Li Tsung-huang was in charge of the Bureau of Civil Affairs of the Provincial Government for only 75 days, October 9 to December 24, 1945. At that time although he was concurrently chairman of the Provincial Kuomintang Office, there never existed a "Secret Supreme Commission of Five" in Kunming. After Mr. Chang Pang-han succeeded Mr. Li Tsung-huang as Commissioner of Civil Affairs of Yunnan he has never held any concurrent post in the Provincial Kuomintang office. At present there are 103 councillors elected from the hsien councils, of whom only 24 were elected at Mr. Li's time, the rest were elected either during Mr. Chang's or Mr. Lu Tze-an's (predecessor of Mr. Li) time. All councillors have been properly elected in accordance with the Article 17 and Article 20 of the election regulations of the Provincial Council.

As for the editorial of April 1st. issue of the Chen Yih Pao, which has allegedly said "Bribery is quite common." I beg to remind you that the editor of the paper had also declared before he got into his stride that the alleged facts were based on nothing better than hearsay.

I hope this letter will be allowed to appear in your cloumn.

CHIANG KUNG-LIANG
Secretary General
Bureau of Civil Affairs

Kunming,
July 1, 1946.

Military Training

To The Editor:

Coming as a surprise to all of the graduates from high-school since the summer of this year, the centralized military training gave me a very grave example of the governmental maladministration. We know that first every young student has been instructed under the military education for three whole years before he (she) graduates from the high-school. Secondly the various educational levels have been lowered and the required qualities for a good student have been greatly lowered owing to the lack of the teaching staff and experimental material.

The Government should not waste either the money or the valuable time of the student in doing such senseless work. The result would be that the government budget would be more difficult to balance than otherwise owing to the huge expenditure used in the military training and also the educational level would not be lifted very soon.

JUIN DONG LAO.

Chungking,
May 24, 1946.

Health Menace

To The Editor:

Shanghai now is internationally regarded as a cholera-infested port. A garbage cleanup campaign gets under way this week, which will help, let's hope. But the main menace, it seems to me, is the unending supply of fly-exposed melons and other fruit peddled on the sidewalks all over the city, and the "aerated waters" bottled (in beer and other secondhand bottles) by firms which were blacklisted by the U.S. Army medical authorities, after laboratory tests, but nevertheless have been and continue to be permitted to foist their unwholesome products on a long-suffering public.

Can't the Health Bureau do something?

K. C. LI.

Shanghai,
July 15, 1946.

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A Paris Dictate?

NOW that all the shouting about the "Big Four" talks in Paris is over, perhaps a little down-to-earth analysis of the results of their conference can be made. And, while the world is attempting to make a just and water-tight appraisal of their decisions, it would be well to keep in mind the fact that on their decisions, and their decisions alone, will a new Versailles arise as a threat to world peace unless the smaller nations of the world fight against, and overcome, the Paris dictate.

No trained political observer can expect, or should believe, that the whole truth of the compromises has been released. For in politics there are heavier oaken doors than those of the conference chambers. The sealed lips of the four foreign ministers must contain many a secret bargain that only future historians will be able to unravel. So far only the more savory scenes of "The Great Compromise" have been presented for public consumption. The shadier, and less favorable, accords have been buried in the oblivion of the inner chambers of four minds determined to protect their own nations first, the world second.

"The Great Compromise" of Paris, 1946 will go down in history as an attempt by the "Big Four" to prepare a draft for the final peace treaties, and then pass it on to the smaller nations with the request that they sign on the dotted line. It may be argued that the peace conference will provide an opportunity for the smaller nations to "talk back." Yes, it may be argued, but so can a large number of points which can have "another side" only for the sake of argument.

It cannot be expected of the "Big Four" that they, any of them, will be in a position to go back on their word pledged in Paris. That in effect means that there will be a "united front" presented by Byrnes, Molotov, Bevin and Bidault at the Peace Conference at the end of this month. That also means that either the smaller nations will have to toe the line, or suffer unpleasant diplomatic reverses at the conference table.

It is realized that one can always far more glibly criticize an arrangement than suggest a remedy for it. Yet there is a remedy for the Paris dictate if the smaller nations are willing to band themselves into a unit determined to see the new peace structure as expressive of the common will of all the 21-nations participating in the peace confab, rather than one representing the will of the "Big Four" alone. The smaller states must show the world that they are not interested in the bargains struck by the foreign ministers. In the long run it is the so-called "minor states" who will have to pay the price for a revival of militarism and aggression. If they have to lie in the bed created in Paris, they should at least make sure that that bed is of their own making.

A generation ago the Versailles Treaty was scored as being the vehicle of the "Big Four" of 1919. Not only hopeless idealists, but many practical statesmen had hoped that this time, at least, it would be a "popular" peace, drafted in accordance with the will of the common people of the entire world. But the events and decisions at Paris indicate that this time history is paralleling itself, if not, plainly, repeating itself. There is a new signpost pointing along the road chosen from Paris. But the road will be the same if the "popular peace" drafted at Paris remains.

Back Up Or Blow Up

By JULEAN ARNOLD

Some time ago we asked Mr. Julean Arnold, former U.S. Commercial Attache in China, for a contribution to the Review. Because of the timeliness of his answer and its significance in coming from a man whose understanding of China's economic problems is so well known, we are publishing it among this week's editorials.

FOR China, which shall it be, the hard road leading to progress and prosperity or the easy road leading to disruption and disaster!

Prior to 1937, China was well launched upon a program of modernization and industrialization. Even during the long and devastating eight years of war, real progress was made looking to the resumption of sound and progressive developments in trade and industry, including, of course, agricultural improvements.

When one looks back over the trials and tribulations which China has undergone during the past fifty or sixty years, in her efforts to hurdle from an ancient into a modern civilization, and notes the long trail of pessimistic prophecies which were strewn along her path, he feels that he must be cautious indeed in putting out warnings.

China is blessed with a magnificently rich manpower, basically intelligent, industrious, reasonable, good-natured and receptive. It enjoys the heritage of an age-old and homogeneous culture. It is inured to hardships and possesses a rich philosophy. Probably one of its outstanding characteristics is its large fund of common sense. Topping all this is the Chinese long experience in human relations.

It was to be expected that skyrocketing inflation and nation-wide dislocations and sufferings

would accompany the war. These grew more ominous as the war was prolonged. But now that the war, in its larger and more essential aspects, is over, it is imperative that the thinking Chinese get together in working out ways and means of getting their country back on the road to sound developments in the country's industrialization and modernization. Once China has definitely re-embarked upon its program of modernization in agriculture, in industry, in trade, in education and in social and political progress there are no limits to the heights to which it may rise. But this presupposes united action intelligently and patiently applied.

For instance, in China's efforts to find ways and means of stepping up its imports of capital goods and to speed up its industrialization, it is possible if the problem is properly handled, to increase the country's exports many, many fold. In exports to the American market alone, the amount can be increased to a billion dollars a year. How?

In tung-oil, America can take three or four times as much as in pre-war years. Instead of 120,000,000 pounds a year, America can use 400,000,000 pounds a year. But the American consumers must be assured of standardized quality and freedom from wild price fluctuations. This means organizing the entire industry in China along modern lines. And this can be done. Similarly, America could take from China several hundred million dollars worth of silk annually, provided the Chinese will eradicate peregrine, a disease which reduces the value of Chinese silk by about 40 percent, and provided the Chinese will produce skeins uniform in length and gum content and otherwise meet the conditions called for by the American market. The Japanese did this, so why can't the Chinese do likewise. With tea, the Chinese, at comparatively little expense, could put on a campaign in America to popularize delicious Chinese iced teas. The five or six thousand Chinese restaurants in America could render a big service in this connection.

And there are a number of other items in China's exports which could be stepped up very considerably, provided sound business methods are applied. Of special interest, are the possibilities in China's tourist trade. China could be made the Mecca of American tourists. Trade could be made to follow the tourist in a big way. In this connection, just think of the magnificent possibilities in building up a huge trade in China of intriguingly unique objects of handicraft industry and of Chinese art! But, the Chinese themselves will have to do something about putting their trade and industry in a shape so that they may get from them the returns in wealth production which they can give.

The sooner the thinking Chinese in their country take the artificial respiration out of their post-war recovery and put their country back on economic levels consistent with the realities of the situation, the sooner will China be prepared to resume its program of industrialization and modernization so well begun prior to the war and so disastrously short-circuited with what has been transpiring during the past year. The Chinese have it within them to start their country on the road to an era of progress and prosperity which can set the whole world agog in the tremendous volumes of international trade which will flow in its wake. But will they do it?

Importers' Problems

BEING in the newspaper business we usually learn of the many problems besetting our Chinese and American business friends second-hand. However, this week we stepped into the import business in a small way and, recalling the many tales of woe we have listened to, began from the very first to keep a documented account of our experiences.

The story began last autumn when after taking a look at the wreckage left by the Japs, we decided that a few items from America were urgently needed. After many letters and cables back and forth across the Pacific we learned with gratification that our merchandise, some 16 small packages, had been secured and would be shipped in mid-December. In March we received by air the bill of lading confirming shipment and listing the cost of the merchandise upon its arrival in the Whangpoo as US$150.

Almost one month ago our ship, after visiting various other Pacific ports, arrived off Woosung. The vessel could not find wharfage space and was forced to wait nearly three weeks for a berth. So, last week the local forwarding house we had contacted delivered us our merchandise and the bill. This last item was of particular interest because of its relation in size to the cost of the shipment which, as we said, was US$150 cif Shanghai. The cost of removing said packages from the ship and delivering to our office was CNC$245,000, or at the official exchange rate just slightly less than the U.S. purchase price of the goods plus charges for packaging, shipping, etc.

The breakdown of this figure provides very interesting reading. The examination fee was CNC$8000, customs formalities added CNC$10,000, customs duty cost an additional CNC$32,242, charges for coolies who lugged the packages to and from some three wharves apparently involved in the route cost CNC$27,200, lighterage was CNC$90,000, truckage was CNC$40,000, incidentals cost CNC$7,158, while storage along the route ran to CNC$15,400. The forwarding house added CNC$15,000 as its delivery fee and thus made up the grand total of CNC$245,000.

And people wonder why imports and exports are so small!

Obviously, as long as Shanghai port charges remain what they are, imported items, already difficult to purchase and ship here, will be delayed in reaching the local market and will be vastly increased in price. Chinese products, already difficult to sell abroad because of their high production cost, will remain virtually un-exportable so long as charges along the Whangpoo continue at their high rate.

It is plain to all that something is decidedly wrong when Shanghai's handling charges approxi-

mate the cost of the merchandise itself. Until such time as rice again becomes plentiful and wages drop, there is little that can be done to reduce the high labor cost of wharf coolies. However, it would seem that a great deal could be done to bring a little order and system out of the chaos now reigning in the port. With the U.S. Navy gone for the summer and with UNRRA shipments curtailed, surely there will be no excuse in the future for ships to lie outside the port for from two to four weeks.

Better organization in the unloading and handling of cargo can prevent many needless extra trips across the river. Further a little clearer decision upon the part of port authorities could end the present confusion regarding the time and place of unloading ships. In our case, the forwarding house received false information about the time of unloading on several occasions and arrived on the scene with hired coolies only to find that a mistake had been made and the ship was not to be unloaded that day after all.

Although we cannot hope for drastic improvements until such time as labor costs have fallen and the port has been rehabilitated and handling methods modernized by new machinery and equipment, several steps forward could be made by a little overhauling of the port personnel and its decidedly confused thinking and planning.

Shanghai's Traffic Jam

THE almost unbelievable traffic confusion throughout the city during rush hours came to our attention quite forcibly this week when our editor spent approximately three-quarters of an hour in sidestepping people, rickshas, trucks and what not while attempting to walk the length of Szechuen Road between Chung Cheng Road and Soochow Creek during the noon hour.

After massaging the bruises received from protruding ricksha shafts, umbrellas and various other objects with which we made contact, we climbed a few flights in a building near Soochow Creek and looked back on the unholy mess of people, implements and vehicles which clogged almost the entire length of Szechuen Road, or at least as much of it as we could see. The cause was very apparent. There was just too much traffic for narrow Szechuen Road and the equally narrow streets leading into it.

Since it appears that it will be some time before any substantial street-widening program can be effected, and since it is unlikely that the number of people or vehicles will decrease, there actually is not much improvement to be made in the immediate future.

However, it occurred to us at several intersections, when we had to walk nearly to Kiangsi Road before we could find space enough between the vehicles in order to cross, that some improvement might be made if the police department inaugurated an extensive traffic education campaign.

The confusion and the hopeless traffic jams which occur at each street crossing during the rush hours might be lessened if at least half of the traffic refrained from rushing into the middle of the intersection. If traffic could be educated to halt before over-running the pedestrian crosswalk when the red light is against it, instead of edging on out into the intersection in the hope of slipping through, it undoubtedly would help. At least it would eliminate the oft-witnessed spector of intersections full of completely snarled rickshas, pedicabs, cars, busses, trucks and people all attempting to move in a dozen different directions. It would also permit pedestrians to walk along the sidewalks at a reasonable rate.

Rickshas, being somewhat unwieldy, are perhaps the worst offenders. However, the private cars and trucks run them a close second because the chauffeurs often seem to operate on the principle that not only do they take precedence over man-drawn vehicles, but that the stop lights and other regulations do not apply to them.

Although Shanghai's cops seem to do a competent job of traffic directing, they cannot be expected to handle such jams as are witnessed along the central portion of Szechuen Road at noon and in the evening. While we are waiting for street widening and straightening, the building of the Whangpoo tunnel and bridge and the many other civic improvements which are planned for the beautiful future when economic normalcy returns, we suggest that a traffic education campaign for drivers, pullers and walkers would be of considerable help.

25 Years Ago In Millard's Weekly Review Of The Far East

July 23, 1921.

Plotters' Base?

Upon complaint that the Hongkong authorities are permitting Yang Wing-tai and his clique of politicians to intrigue against Kwangtung with Hongkong as a base of supplies for pro-Kwangsi forces in different parts of South China, it is understood that the British Government will take action against plotters there if evidence of lawlessness is presented.

* * *

P.I. Independence

Manuel Quezon, guiding spirit of the Philippine independence movement and president of the Philippine Senate, sees a ray of hope for the islands in the Pacific section of the Disarmament Conference to which the nations of the world have been invited by President Harding....Independence, as defined by President Quezon, is not complete or absolute independence but is virtually home rule under an American protectorate.

10 Years Ago in The China Weekly Review

July 18, 1936.

Aviation

The new hangar of the Eurasia Aviation Corporation at Lunghwa is to be opened in the near future....Airmail and passenger service on the Canton-Hanoi (French Indo-China) route was resumed July 10 by the Southwest Aviation Corporation....Beginning July 15 direct airmail and passenger service on CNAC's Shanghai-Chengtu run was increased from two to three round trips per week.

* * *

Income Tax

China's first income tax law was passed by the Legislative Yuan at an extraordinary session July 9....During the session it was reiterated that the law should apply to both Chinese and foreigners residing in China.

Chungking Still In State Of War; Refugees, Officials Stranded

By CHARLES J. CANNING.

Chungking, July 11.

I CAME to Chungking from Kunming at the end of June. To a newcomer like myself, the things that strike him most about Chungking, China's wartime capital, are its disagreeable or rather nasty weather and its oppressive wartime atmosphere. Chungking's oppressive heat, hustle and bustle are too much for a newcomer and it takes some time for him to adapt himself to the place.

The second remarkable thing about Chungking is its all pervading and disturbing wartime atmosphere notwithstanding the termination of hostilities. It is nearly a year since V-J Day. But life in Chungking is still being dominated by war—this time it is civil war. As ever before, war is affecting every aspect of public life and people are asking themselves when they will be left alone to live in peace and security.

ARP Ordered

Local military authorities are reported in the press to have received confidential orders from the Central Government to strengthen air-raid precautions. As a result, the Air Defense Headquarters, which was abolished after the surrender of Japan, will be re-established shortly and air-raid shelters and dugouts will be rebuilt in the immediate future. According to a high ranking army officer, all these measures have been taken in a number of leading cities throughout the country and are of a precautionary character. It is just part of a plan "against emergencies" the officer assured the public.

Among high government officials and military leaders, talk about a "showdown" with the Communists is quite common. A group of diehard army men openly stated that the Central Government is committing a disastrous strategical blunder in carrying on protracted negotiations with the Communists, who, they charged, are simply playing for time. In the opinion of these hard-boiled army men, the sooner the showdown comes the better chance the National Government stands of winning.

The man in the street is being kept in the dark as to the meaning of the above-mentioned precautionary measures and he is wondering, "What's all this about?" Some people are beginning to smell a rat and are getting uneasy and apprehensive as the people of Chungking had lots of bitter and breath-taking experience with devastating air raids by Japanese planes in the course of the war.

Tax In Kind Resented

Collection of land taxes in kind and compulsory government borrowing of rice in the form of requisition were principally an extraordinary wartime measure designed to finance the war against the Japs and to feed the fighting services and should be suspended after the war was over. Shortly after V-J Day, President Chiang Kai-shek promised to have this measure abolished in 1946. But last March, the Supreme Council of National Defense, of which President Chiang Kai-shek is chairman, set public opinion and petition at nought and decided to continue requisitioning rice and collecting the land tax in kind during 1946.

This decision has caused considerable bitterness and resentment among the people. The Szechuen Provincial Council after much discussion and debate at its last meeting in June rejected by an overwhelming vote the motion of the Provincial Government to collect 4,500,000 piculs of rice and to requisition another 4,500,000 piculs.

According to Ta Kung Pao, public sentiment against rice collection and requisition is particularly strong in the rural districts and disturbances and riots are to be feared if the authorities insist on having their way.

Communications Still Bad

Ever since the Jap surrender and the taking over by the National Government of the liberated areas, there has been much inspired ballyhoo about the restoration of communications. That the restoration of communications is of paramount and vital importance to the carrying out of the demobilization and reconversion plans all had been agreed on. But the question is: What has actually been done about it! You never can get things done merely by talking about them and doing nothing.

Take Chungking, for example. The communications situation is anything but satisfactory. Telegraphic service to northern provinces such as Shansi, Shensi, Honan and Hopei has practically been closed to the public because all the lines are congested with military messages. A banker friend of mine told me that the clerk of his bank had an extremely hard time explaining to a difficult customer the reason why a remittance by telegraphic transfer to Sian had failed to reach the addressee in four weeks.

Planes Beat Telegraphs

Usually, air mail is much faster than the telegraph. To the complaints and protests of the public, the invariable reply of the telegraph administration has been: "It simply cannot be helped. Military necessity outweighs anything and everything."

Long-distance busses are just as bad as a result of the commandeering of a large number of private trucks by the Services of Supply of the Chinese Army and the suspension of regular service following the floods in the upper reaches of the Yangtze River. There commercial trucks are believedly moving huge quantities of arms and ammunition northward.

Shipping service on the Yangtze has been almost unavailable to the public because ships have been commandeered by the army to carry rice to Hankow and Shanghai. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek stated that no rice-carrying ships shall be allowed to pick up passengers.

Shipping Hard Hit

Government commandeering of ships has delivered crushing blows to private shipping companies. The well-known Min Sen Shipping Company is reported to be operating at a monthly loss of CNC$1,000,000,000 and its board of trustees at Chungking at a recent meeting decided to close down on the ground that it is impossible for the company to meet such a big deficit each month. The board has already sent a representative to Shanghai to confer with its General Manager, Lu Tso-fu, about the matter. It is generally expected that the company may wind up unless the Government releases its ships from army service and grants some subsidies.

The CNAC and the CATC, for obvious reasons, have been operating only a skeleton service for the past several months. Beginning July 8, CNAC operates only the Chungking-Chengtu and Chungking-Kweiyang service and regular flights from Chungking to Liuchow, Chihkiang, Calcutta, Hami, Lanchow, Sian and Peiping have been suspended. The CATC also reduced the number of planes to Nanking and Shanghai to three a week, effective July 9, the reason given being that many of its planes are "unserviceable". The fact is that both the CNAC and the CATC have had many of their planes requisitioned by the Government to ship munitions and supplies to north China.

Officials, Refugees Stuck

It is not too much to say that the transportation system has completely broken down. The government authorities here in charge of transportation are having a pretty hard time, not knowing what to do with the Central Government officials now remaining in Chungking who want to return to Nanking right away on "important official business". At a recent meeting of government and military leaders, it was decided to send a representative to Nanking to report the matter to the Central Government and to ask the Ministry of Communications to detail a high ranking official to handle the desperate situation.

It will take one year at least to move out the staff of all Central Government organs in Chungking if the present schedule remains in operation. As regards the repatriation of refugees, you just can't tell when, if ever, these poor fellows will be able to get out.

China's Industrialization Held Necessary To Asia's Peace

By Dr. FREDERICK HUNG
Deputy Director of Allocations, CNRRA.

THE industrialization of China is an achievement which will benefit both China herself and foreign countries. It will enable China to utilize more fully her agricultural, mineral and human resources; to lift the standard of living of the common people; to improve health and sanitary conditions; to promote interprovincial and international trade. It will also increase the revenue of the government and enable the state to strengthen her economic and political structures. Last but not least, industrialization is necessary for China's defense, upon which peace and stability in Asia ultimately will have to depend.

On the other hand, an industrialized China will also afford the foreign countries a number of advantages. It will create a large market for foreign goods. China's needs for foreign investments, machinery and tools will keep many factories operating and save hundred of thousands of workers from unemployment. It is only natural that China will be a constant customer of the nations which have helped her to industrialize.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Plan

After the First World War, Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Father of the Chinese Republic proposed to the Allies a scheme entitled "The International Development of China." That plan calls for the construction of 100,000 miles of railways, 1,000,000 miles of highways, and three ocean ports, the dredging and improvement of Chinese rivers and the establishment of factories for the mass production of clothing, food and shelter. Such were Dr. Sun's plans for the industrialization of China.

Unfortunately the Allies did not then pay due attention to his proposal. Moreover, owing to the civil war in China even those foreign capitalists who have invested in China recoiled from further attempts. For this reason, the foreign investments in China during the 20 years after 1919 were even less than those in the previous 20 years.

The Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1931 brought an end to internecine strife between rival factions. Industrial construction during this period of relative stability made rapid strides. Thus the Canton-Hankow railway and the highway net in Southeastern and Southwestern China were completed during this interval. These communication lines contributed much to keeping the Chinese Army fighting during our war of resistance. Other achievements during this period were the monetary reforms and the building of experimental factories of heavy industries by the National Resources Commission. The years from 1932 to 1937 were in fact boom years in Chinese business. Japanese militarists became scared and jealous of Chinese success. To prevent the reconstruction of China and keep her from getting rich and strong, she made war on China to nip her in the bud.

FEA Plan Blueprinted

In the course of the Second World War, during eight long years China suffered terribly due to the backwardness of her industry, agriculture and communications. The extreme importance and urgency of the industrialization of China was deeply felt. Comprehensive and general plans for the industrialization of China were studied by both Chinese and American experts. Under the sponsorship of the former Foreign Economic Administration, American experts, after a year's research with the help of Chinese technicians have blueprinted a 10-volume plan covering the technical aspects of China's industrialization. This plan proposed to establish 953 manufacturing works, costing US$970,000,000 for the initial stage of China's industrialization.

Experts who have studied the question feel that China's industrialization must have a comprehensive plan. It should include 1) post-war rehabilitation; 2) the transformation of the Japanese war industries in Manchuria into peace time industries; 3) the conversion and adaption to Chinese needs of the colonial industry of Taiwan, manufacturing heretofore half finished products to feed Japanese industry; 4) the proper use of Japanese indemnities for Chinese reconstruction; 5) the introduction of the methods used by the Tennessee Valley Authority in the United States for regional planning; 6) the modernization of rural China, 7) the construction of industrial centers in suitable places; and 8) the development of export trade.

Plans about the first and the seventh of the foregoing eight proposals are known to have been mapped out, but not all questions about the other six points have yet been solved.

Rehabilation Program

The rehabilitation work in China includes such items as transportation, communications, industries, mining, river conservancy, agriculture, fishery and sanitation. Though the purpose of the rehabilitation is to relieve rather than to industrialize the country, it will have a tremendous influence on industry. For instance, the rehabilitation of inland navigation and railway transportation is essential to all industries. The development of agriculture will increase the production of food and of raw materials, which will benefit industry by bringing down the cost of living, wages and cost of production.

Industrial regions should be established in places which possess definite geographical advantages. These places must have coal and iron, facilities of transportation and a dense population. There are seven such regions, namely:

1) The South Manchurian railway zone;
2) The Peiping-Mukden railway zone;
3) The Tsingtao - Tsinan railway zone;
4) The northern section of the Peiping-Hankow railway;
5) The eastern section of the Peiping-Suiyuan railway;
6) The Hwaiyin-Hofei railway;
7) The island of Taiwan.

But the development of industrial regions is only the beginning of industrialization. It should extend from the few large places to all the rest of the country until every village, every community and every family utilize modern means of production and distribution.

Primary Task

The primary task of an industrial region is to set up fundamental industries such as metallurgy, chemical engineering, power industry, transportation industry and the manufacturing of foodstuffs. Such is the foundation on which all the branches of industry are built. It produces tools, machinery and other necessary materials for the industrialization of the whole country.

To determine the size and types of the various manufacturing works and their mutual relations in the early stages in individual industrial districts is a job for engineers and regional economists. The coordination of one branch of industry with other branches is very important. For instance, the output of the steel manufacturing works should be proportionate to the requirements of the machinery works. Only in this manner can various branches of industry in the same district keep pace with one another. The size of those works and the degree of their mechanization must be planned so as to meet the requirements of the market, keeping in mind the quantity, quality and cost of labor in the district.

We have not yet taken over all the industries in Manchuria. To what degree it was stripped during and after the war is not yet entirely known. Anyhow, it is no easy task to reconstruct and remodel Manchurian industries from their ruins. It requires a great number of men with exceptional ability as organizers, managers, engineers and planners. It also requires big capital.

China's Mineral Wealth

The water conservancy of the T.V.A. type with its plans for industrial development in a definite region is of great importance to the economic development of China. But before the work is started, many years of preparation in topographical, hydrological and climatological surveys will be required.

China is fairly rich in mineral resources. After the development of these resources she could become a self-sufficient industrial country in time of war. She ranks fourth in

the world in the tonnage of coal deposits. Though her iron reserve is not enormous, her resources of iron at least play an important part in Asia. As for other metals, there are many rich deposits. Some experts believe that in the early stages of the industrialization of the nation, we should increase the output of coal by 15,000,000 tons, that of iron ore by 3,000,000 tons and that of steel by 900,000 tons yearly.

There are several kinds of chemical works in China. Though we have already made a good start, they are far from meeting the requirements of the country. To introduce more than 40 kinds of chemical industries to China requires again a number of men with exceptional ability. Of all the manufacturing industries, the most important are machine works for the production of tools and machinery. There are more than 60 kinds of factories under this category. The coordination of all branches of industry is all important, and they should be located in the same industrial region.

As for the production it will take many years to devise and organize so many new factories and to improve their management. It is estimated by experts that during the early stages of our industrialization we should increase the production of electricity by 900,000 kilowatts, of which half is to be provided for by power plants and half by large factories. We should investigate the potential power resources of the rivers but such a task will take many years.

6000 Miles Of Railways

In order to carry out the A-B-C of our plan for the nation's industrialization, we must construct 6000 miles of new railways, repair or improve 5000 miles of old lines, and establish machine shops and repair shops. Besides, we must import 1500 locomotives, 860 passenger cars, and 23,800 freight cars. The cost of carrying out this part of the plan of industrialization is estimated at US$500,000,000.

Coastal and inland navigation is very important in China, but the regularization of rivers and the improvements of harbors and ports will require a number of years. The urgent problem at present is to import coastal and river steamers, to man and operate these vessels, and to rehabilitate disrupted shipping.

It will take us perhaps 50 years to bring all the rivers under control, for it will require many years of weather records and minute surveys. It is possible, according to experts, to control the Yellow River, keep it from overflowing, make it navigable besides producing electricity. It could be changed from its role as "China's Sorrow" to become the Rhine of China, flowing through a great and populated plain.

Damming The Yangtze

In the same manner, it is only after we can control the Yangtze River by damming the Yangtze gorges that we can use it to produce enormous power, bring ocean ships directly to Chungking, and change the great marshes in Hunan and Hupeh into large areas of fertile land.

Irrigation in China must be modernized to increase its efficiency. We should utilize well-drilling machinery to dig wells and use water pumps. The modernization of China's agriculture should include horticulture, animal husbandry, forestry and the manufacturing of agricultural products. In the small villages as well as the big cities, we need modern improvements in housing and shelter. The reconstruction of the villages is the beginning of the industrialization of the countryside.

Unity, Peace Prerequisites

Thanks to our faithful Allies there is now no difficulty in securing foreign capital for the development of China. Foreign technicians willing to work under Chinese directors are also available in sufficient number to help build the new industries. All that is required is political tolerance and unity, peace and order, without which no industry can survive.

Big U.S. Labor Unions Face Same Labor, Management Problems As Industries

(The following article, reprinted from Business Week, outlines the organizational problems common to most large American labor unions which because of their size are now faced with many of the same difficulties arising from employee-employer conflicts so familiar to industry).

A UNION exemplifies many characteristics of the business organizations it so often criticizes. This is notably true in the C.I.O. United Auto Workers, whose affairs were enlivened by grievances of its office help over layoffs and changed assignments following the recent Chicago board meeting.

The interunion grievances will be ironed out readily, if only for the sake of appearances. But the dispute does dramatize the fact that the U.A.W. and many other big unions have their own problems of hiring and firing, and must resolve conflicting ambitions of personnel. The unions also resemble political parties in the trading which constantly goes on, paid off in power and job patronage.

Checks And Balances

If an organizational chart of U.A.W. could be drawn, it would locate the president at the top. But almost on his level would be the executive board, exercising a powerful, though rarely used, check on his appointments. At Chicago, the 22-man board, with two-thirds of its votes opposed to Reuther, restricted the new president's appointments to a comparatively low total. It saw to it that President R. J. Thomas, strongly opposed to his successor, was put in charge of a department subsequently made into the largest division within the union.

In all, U.A.W. has about 500 persons on its international payroll today. Three-fourths of them are in Detroit, in the main offices and the offices for that region. Less than a score work in Washington. The rest are spread through regional offices from the West Coast to Atlanta.

In addition, the 700 locals which support offices maintain staffs ranging all the way from one girl to a score of organizers and other officials. Probably the locals' payroll total quadruples that of the international.

Department Heads

The international's regional board members appoint department heads on nomination of the president. The department heads, functioning in their sphere as do the board members in their respective regions, can dispense their office and other jobs as they see fit, within the limitations of their contracts with the C.I.O. United Office & Professional Workers, with which they deal.

At international headquarters in Detroit are centered 17 departments. Some, like "competitive shops" and "education," are big, with 20 men or so working in them, plus office help. Most, however, consist of a man or two and a typist.

Appointees to these department jobs classify as both technical help and organizers. Often the functions of the two are intertwined. Often, too, the organizer spends much of his time maintaining rank-and-file support for the man who appointed

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him. That is why each officer strives to have as many organizers as possible attached to departments he supervises.

The board appropriates stated sums of payroll money to each department, and the directors then spread it as they deem advisable. They start organizers at $60 per week, then raise them to $70 in three months, and can pay them up to $90 in important spots—the same salary as a department head.

In addition, such men draw $12 a day and first-class travel fare as expenses when away from home. In the case of the editor of The Auto Worker, who heads the union's publicity department, the pay rate is negotiated between U.A.W. and the American Newspaper Guild. This job provides one of the better appointive plums in the union. Clerical help in the departments start at $30 a week, advance in regular steps to $45, and can rise to $70 as secretary to a top officer.

Thomas' Organizers

The new setup drawn at Chicago provides that the competitive shops departments headed by Thomas can hire 24 organizers to expand auto union membership. The erstwhile union president has eleven other organizers attached to a series of minor departments which he also heads.

Reuther retained direction of the union's General Motors department, which has about a dozen organizers and administrators. He also will head the national aircraft department, shrunk since the war; the fair employment practices division; time study; veterans; and, along with Vice-President Richard T. Leonard, the Washington department.

In all, he probably will have a dozen or so more jobs to parcel out than in the past.

In addition, he will have a fair channel for appointments, through the educational department, which he controls through appointments of his brother, Victor, as director.

Henchmen of George F. Addes, secretary-treasurer and leader of the majority left-wing bloc within the board, have retained all their significant posts except education and publicity. These jobs will be available as before for the Addes-Thomas-Leonard coalition.

Constant creation of new departments in the union has made it possible to keep most paid-job followers of all faction leaders at work, regardless of elective successes or rebuffs. This "pork-chopping," as paid work is known in union parlance, usually manages to hold its own in political good times or bad.

The Housing Shortage In America

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Marriages	6,000,000	6,500,000
New Households	2,275,000	1,500,000

Munich Appeasement Policy Followed In Hongkong

By JAMES B. CHANG, Ph. D.

ON June 21, 1946, Hongkong's Colonial Secretary, Mr. D. M. MacDougall, explained at the Legislative Council meeting that the purpose of the ban on the National Times,—a Blueshirt organ originally edited by a Fan Chun-yuan, vice-minister of education and president of the Central University under Wang Ching-wei's bogus government and now managed by a Chang Fu-sen, puppet of a Wang Kung-kee, a Japanese-trained secret service man who co-operated with the Nipponese after Hongkong's occupation and who was often seen with the Mikado's Kempeitai at the Gloucester Hotel in search of pro-Anglo-American agents,—was necessary for the preservation of law and order. Hongkong's government, Mr. MacDougall said, could have no other policy than to deal summarily with persons and newspapers who publicly advocated the taking of the law into their own hands.

"The facts are that the National Times published an article on June 7 urging its readers in plain words to capture alive a local editor and to smash his newspaper to pieces. In no civilized country in the world could such a public invitation to disregard the law be allowed to pass unchecked. The government decided that the proper action to take was to suspend the publication of the National Times forthwith."

Ban Lifted In Day

The Colonial Secretary insisted that "the government desires it to be clearly understood that publication of this nature will not be tolerated."

Less than 24 hours after the announcement of the Colonial Secretary, an official statement was issued that the "Governor-in-Council has decided to curtail the period of suspension of the National Times as a result of explanations and assurances given by that newspaper."

The National Times resumed publication immediately with its inalienable philosophy of nationalism under one leadership reiterated in its editorial.

No matter what justification Hongkong's government offered for lifting the prohibition of a periodical which openly defied British sovereign rights in a British Colony, the world should realize from now on that England or her representative in the Far East is pursuing a new appeasement policy to a government whose institutions during the last 10 years were copied from Hitler, who once cornered Neville Chamberlain, the British Prime Minister, in Munich.

Anti-British Outcry

After the ban was enforced and before it was quashed, the Kuomintang controlled-press throughout China was spreading anti-British propaganda, while the British authorities in Hongkong, in cooperation with their American cousins, were trying their utmost to assist the Kuomintang in transporting American-trained and American-equipped Kuomintang troops from Hongkong to Shanghai, to Shantung, to Manchuria, to uphold a Kuomintang regime which otherwise might have collapsed in face of the strong and popular Bolshevik opposition.

That the ruling faction of Kuomintang does not feel grateful is natural. They believe that the Anglo-Americans now help the Kuomintang because they fear Russia. They hold China's traditional view that to use one barbarian against another is the best technique of a Middle Kingdom diplomat. Trotsky, Stalin, Hitler, Mussolini and Roosevelt had one time or another assisted the Kuomintang. What gratitude had they got? What, then, can Attlee and Truman expect?

Shootings Commonplace

It is not surprising therefore to see that with a Munich mind ruling Hongkong, with the toleration of the printing or circulation of the Blueshirts' anti-British journals—the Radar, Atomic Bomb, and Atomic Energy—Tai Li's forces, combinations of the Gestapo, OGPU and Kempeitai, continue their war of nerves against England. "Scarcely a week has passed without the police being fired on in the streets of our city," said Mr. MacDougall. In hotels, in boarding houses, in public restaurants and in private residences, cases had occurred where persons claiming to be Tai Li's Blueshirts were blackmailing innocent and peace-loving people. Yet the Hongkong authorities chose to play ostrich. Those found with credentials were liberated.

As Himmler's gang would not stop with their triumphs in Vienna and Munich, so the Blueshirts proceed with their program of terrorizing the populace now that Sir Mark Young has swallowed all the insults and indignities to his person and his country.

With the arrest of Major-General Shao-kee Yee, the Blueshirts implicitly informed the world that no Anglo-American trained Chinese can expect even the friendly help from London and Washington, if and when Himmler's pupils in China think that such pro-Anglo-American Chinese have committed the unpardonable crime against the divinity of the Der Fuehrer principle.

Born In Hongkong

Major-General Shao-kee Yee, according to the China Mail Weekly of June 30, 1946, was a Hongkong-born Chinese trained in America. He escaped from Hongkong when the Japanese landed and came back as a delegate of China's military commission after the Nipponese capitulation. He, General Yee, was dis-

missed from his military service in March this year and has resumed his civilian life. Common sense would make it evident that General Yee would be amenable only to the jurisdiction of Hongkong government.

On June 24, 1946, Chinese gendarmes suddenly shadowed General Yee to his Peninsula Hotel room. General Yee requested the British police for protection and he was duly guarded by the RAF forces. Although the Blueshirts have been known for their ability to fabricate and frame up cases, no one would dream that General Yee possibly could be implicated in any collaborators' entanglement.

First the Blueshirts charged General Yee with wearing his uniform and military badge after he was discharged from active service. Then they thought such arguments might help rather harm General Yee. So they changed their thesis overnight. All the Kuomintang controlled papers then insisted that General Yee was still on the active service list.

General Handed Over

On June 30, 1946, Hongkong's government issued an announcement that "it has now been officially ascertained from the Generalissimo's headquarters in Canton that this officer (General Yee) has not secured his discharge from the Chinese army and is therefore still subject to Chinese military orders."

Without any judicial hearing in a court of justice, Major-General Yee was then handed over to the Chinese gendarmes, whose Chinese characters, incidentally, are exactly the same as the Mikado's Kempeitai. England thus completes her Munich in Hongkong.

The Kuomintang papers in Hongkong were very frank in stating that General Yee had many friends among the English and the Americans. They hinted that General Yee had got into trouble merely because he, General Yee, was pro-Anglo-American.

Major-General Yee is now in a Canton prison. Very few Chinese bigwigs liked him. The only hope for his early release lies in the fact that he had amassed a huge fortune after the Japanese surrender and that money talks. A Wen Yu-min, a Japanese trained collaborator, was said to have purchased his liberty in Canton with HK$10,000 after Hongkong's government, upon the Blueshirts' pressure, spent much money and time to have Wen Yu-min apprehended and delivered to Canton.

If General Yee is wise and lucky, Wen Yu-min's story may be repeated. But then General Yee is an Anglo-American returned student, hated by the ruling faction of the Blueshirts for his background. Wen Yu-min, on the other hand, came from Yokohama and persons with consciences of his kind still rule the Blueshirts, who never failed to come to an understanding with the Mikado's subjects during all the years of the war, as records of traitors' trials reveal.

The adoption of a Munich policy implies a moral principle that England has waived her right to retain Hongkong. A government which does not protect its inhabitants from external aggression can hardly claim its right to rule them. One hundred years ago, immediately after the Anglo-Chinese War, the so-called Opium War, England forced the Manchus to pledge in the Treaty of Nanking not to persecute those Chinese who assisted the English. Now Hongkong's government has given up the ideals that its Empire Builder forefathers defended.

England, of course, is not alone to blame. She has not quite recovered from the devastation and shocks which were caused by her Munich policy in Europe. In the Far East she has definitely transferred her leadership to her American cousins. And her American cousins now under President Truman are following Neville Chamberlain's policy of appeasement as far as his relationship with the Fascists is concerned. Can President Truman avoid the pitfalls into which Chamberlain fell?

Public Execution Best Cure For Opium Suppression Officials!

By PETER S. W. WANG.

KUNMING, July 5.

RECENTLY all newspapers in Kunming reacted favorably to Resolution No. 974 of the Yunnan Government Council which ruled that Lo Chien, head of the Yunnan Third Opium Suppression Corps, and Chang Wei-ching, special commissioner of the Third Area, were to be dismissed on charges of corruption. Lo and Chang are awaiting trial here. To the common people, this is only another case of corruption. But in Yunnan it is an important matter because it concerns the carrying out of the opium suppression policy in the province.

Talking about opium suppression always reminds us of conditions in the past. It is indeed ironical that the more the government suppresses it, the more rampant is the habit of opium smoking. The opium price has increased greatly and many profiteers are engaged in smuggling it from regions untouched by law. Its sales and production have never been successfully stopped. The people living on the Yunnan-Burma and Yunnan—Indo-China borders still plant poppies in secret. They even, in a number of instances, resist government interference by armed rebellion, and the government often can do but little because of difficulties in communications. But one of the most serious handicaps of the policy has been corruption. The majority of the people here have the impression that an opium suppression official's post is a very remunerative one, his income being mostly from bribes.

Opium suppression has had a long history in Yunnan. There has been suppression ever since the Republic of China was established. Let us then see what kind of an organization the Yunnan Opium Suppression Corps is like, so we may get a rough idea of the whole situation.

Mr. Chang Pan-han, Commissioner of Civil Affairs, reported at the Yunnan Council that one of the more important duties this year of the Yunnan Government, in particular the Department of Civil Affairs, is to suppress the illegal opium traffic in spite of all difficulties. The province then was divided into five areas for administrative purposes. The department organized five corps in charge of the work, one in each area. Each corps was composed of one member chosen from the Investigation Department of the provincial government, High Court, Council, Garrison Headquarters, Department of Civil Affairs, and from members of the National Ministry of the Interior. Five high officials were appointed to head the corps. Lo Chien, an executive member of the Yunnan headquarters of the Kuomintang, was one of them. Each corps has a company of garrison soldiers attached, in case the poppy-planting natives revolt. The budget for the five corps' expenses was CNC$83,885,000. As stipulated, if opium is found in the hands of unauthorized persons, it is to be burned on the spot and the owners are to be regarded as criminals and are to be punished as such. The corps started work at the beginning of March.

Two months later the Ta Chung Pao (on June 1) received and published a letter sent them by representatives of the people under Lo Chien's jurisdiction. The letter charged that in Shih Ping, Lin An and six other hsien in southern Yunnan, Lo allegedly took advantage of his position and opportunity and received bribes from poppy planters, opium distillers and those in possession of the drug. According to the Ta Chung Pao, the bribes totaled 20,000 silver dollars. (In these areas the people are still using the silver dollar as a medium in opium trading. One silver dollar equals a little more than CNC$1400.) It was also alleged that Lo, instead of using the CNC$15,000,000 appropriated his corps, collected money from the people to cover the corps' expenses. Indignant, the representatives later sent a petition to the Executive Yuan in the nation's capital.

The work of opium suppression, besides being handicapped by corruption, was also plagued by inefficiency and lack of enthusiasm on the part of many of the officials charged with this sacred duty. In Tenchung, a communications center in southwest Yunnan, as anywhere else, the magistrate was in charge of the job in the past. He was assisted by members or the local Kuomintang Headquarters. During all these years, Tenchung was not rid

of poppy cultivation and opium traffic. According to the Ta Chung Pao, much buying and selling of the drug was in evidence and the price had risen sharply. On April 1 one of the five corps arrived at Tenchung, but since the time for distilling was past, they found nothing. In areas where the local populace refused to disclose the location of poppy fields, the most members of this corps did was to take a look with a telescope from the tops of hills.

Needless to say our government authorities know that opium smoking is a great evil which makes the people of Yunnan and the rest of China weaker and weaker. The government has its method of punishment. If a magistrate is found guilty of corruption, he is usually impeached. As for big shots like Lo Chien and Chang Wei-ching, we, as staunch supporters of justice and righteousness, insist that the two be put to death at a public execution, providing they are found guilty. Meanwhile, their bribes must be confiscated and given to the middle school teachers of Kunming who are as poor as church mice and who went on strike against their poor treatment a few days ago. Only by such stern measures can opium suppression officials be taught a sufficiently effective lesson. Maybe the wheels of suppression would turn faster after that, and eventually the evil eradicated in this province.

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Chinese Politics In Manila: New War Follows Peace

By EDWARD ROHRBOUGH

MANILA, July 6:—Kuomintang activity against non-Kuomintang Chinese in Manila is rising, says the editor of the local "Chinese Guide," and he believes the Kuomintang Party officials aim at one of two objectives. Either they hope to influence the Roxas Government to deport Democratic Leaguers and other non-Kuomintang Chinese, or else they hope to associate the non-Kuomintang Chinese in the minds of the Roxas officials with the Hukbalahaps —the strongest single obstacle to the Roxas administration in Luzon.

The number of Communists among the Manila Chinese is a moot question. There is no official Chinese Communist Party, and there are many liberals of various factions and beliefs. Likewise the KMT residents are split into a number of factions which, Editor Lee Yung-shau says, fight spiritedly among themselves, but which are united in their persecution of the Democratic Leaguers.

Anti-Jap Army

The split began shortly before the American recapture of Manila, Lee says. Most of the Chinese entered anti-Jap action with Filipino peasants who grew eventually into the formidable Hukbalahap, or "People's Anti-Japanese Army." But that was shortly after Pearl Harbor. When the Chinese saw that there would be no immediate American landing, many of them left Central Luzon where they had gone to enlist in the guerilla forces, and went to the Laguna district, where they had sent their families, or back to Manila to take up their former businesses.

There was a small but determined remnant who left the Hukbalahaps and formed the Hua Chi unit to wage guerilla warfare against the Japanese. The Hua Chi maneuvered mostly independently, but on occasion they cooperated with both the Huks and the other outstanding guerilla organization, one recruited from Filipino middle-class and landlord families which called itself the United States Armed Forces in the Philippines.

Filipinos Disagree

A break occurred between the two Filipino bodies over the disposition of puppets of the Laurel government. The Huks wanted to annihilate all the puppets it could, while the landlord faction thought the puppets, as Filipinos, should be left alone. Anyhow, they argued, it would be wasted energy, for the Americans would come eventually and whip all Japs and pro-Japs in sight. Who wanted to live forever? The landlord guerrillas.

The break affected the Chinese factions indirectly. They had left Filipino puppets scrupulously alone, but the Hua Chi had busied itself at various times with assassinating various Chinese collaborators, while KMT guerillas took the view that even Chinese puppets were none of their business.

The Hua Chi accomplished some very material achievements in the latter part of the war. Its people contacted American subs and guerillas and got arms in exchange for intelligence. Later, they met MacArthur's landing at Lingayen and still later campaigned through Central Luzon with the American 1st Cavalry and the 11th Airborne Division. They liberated Santa Cruz in cooperation only with Filipino guerillas and assisted at the liberation of Los Banos. Their scouts were the first to enter Manila and they hoisted the Chinese and American flags at the Chinese YMCA.

Open Enmity

But then Chinese political enmity came into the open, says Editor Lee. Hwang Chieh, commander of the Hua Chi, was arrested and jailed for four days in Manila on charges by KMT luminaries that he had extorted money from members of the Chinese colony by force. He was released for lack of evidence or accusers.

Tension began to rise steadily, the editor says. Kuomintang officials began a campaign to keep all Chinese businessmen from employing former members of the Hua Chi, and Lee thinks they have resorted to terrorism more than once. He cites especially the case of the New England Restaurant, whose KMT owner refused the party order to discharge two former Hua Chi members. He got a time bomb planted in his restaurant and when it exploded, the woman cashier was killed—not the owner nor the two disputed employees.

Since then, Filipino newspapers have begun to remember a lot of other Chinese kidnappings and threats and they began to view the Chinese situation with alarm. Their alarm was no greater than that of the KMT itself, which saw in the editorials the makings of a possible anti-Chinese movement which might sweep all Chinese before it, regardless of political affiliations. Editor Lee thinks this situation is now acting as a deterrent on the fascist element among the local KMT. It is the chief safety of the Democratic League.

But there are party officials and secret agents who would rather be recognized as zealots by Nanking headquarters than worry about the fate of the Chinese colony, Lee says, and such officials are the chief danger to peace in Manila's Chinatown.

Two More Factions

The Democratic League is not alone. At an excellent Amoy-style dinner in the back of town, I found that two other factions are at least friendly to the Democratic League, Communist element or not. One is the Hong Wen, the faction of older Chinese who believe that Chinese unity in foreign lands must be main-

tained in spite of internal quarrels. The other is the Chamber of Commerce, now thoroughly browned off at KMT activity against its opposition.

The KMT slapped back at the displeasure of the businessmen with the startling accusation that the Chamber of Commerce was composed of a bunch of Moscow-inspired Communists! In Manila, as once in California, "A Red is anyone who wants more than we want to pay."

One vicious and somewhat effective weapon is left the KMT reactionaries here. Recently, Editor Lee says, word came from Amoy that returning members of the Hua Chi had been arrested and imprisoned as they got off the boats. Agents in Manila have put the finger on them for the benefit of another set of Manila operatives who removed to Amoy after the war and the result has been disastrous not only for the few Hua Chi who returned, but for a number of other people who were merely not affiliated with the KMT. The attitude of the agents is reminiscent of that adopted by General Ku Chu-tung's operatives in the Fukien purge of 1945. According to the stories told by Hwang Chieh, the Hua Chi commander, Lee, the editor, and others, the slogan of the local Chinese reactionaries might well be, "Better 100 innocent should suffer than one Communist escape."

Veteran Of 1927 Drive

The Hua Chi, incidentally, was not Lee's first experience in military action. He once served with Feng Yu-hsiang and again with Chang Fa-kwei's "Ironsides" in the northward march of 1927. After the split between Hankow and Nanking, he returned to his birthplace in the Philippines, where he was an exporter until Pearl Harbor. Hwang kept a small shop before the war, but he saw service with the New 4th Army for the first three years of its existence, escaping from the Hwa Nan slaughter of 1941 to come to Manila.

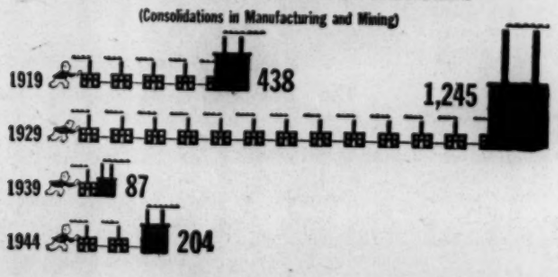
From unrelated Philippine sources, I heard that within the last week, KMT agents have begun pointing out members of the Hua Chi as dangerous Communists. Those benefitting by the information were the Roxas police.

Lee Yung-shau would not confirm this report, but he does believe local KMT officials are responsible for the recently-reported conversation between President Roxas and Ambassador to Washington Wei Tao-ming to the effect that the Huks are led by "Chinese Communists beyond control of the Chinese officials in Manila."

Anyhow, that's one side of the picture.

TREND IN U.S. BUSINESS MERGERS

(Consolidations in Manufacturing and Mining)



Democracy Doomed To Remain Mere Dream In Kwangtung

By WANG DZOONG-YEN
(王 宗 炎)

WITH the reported government decision on its division into three separate provinces, Kwangtung comes into the limelight again.

But there are things more important than the carving up of areas and the demarcation of boundaries. While so far Kwangtung has had only provisional district and provincial councils for consultative purposes, this year it is going to have full-grown ones allegedly invested with greater political powers. Consequently, both politicians and observers are keeping their eyes peeled to see what is happening and going to happen. For, if China is to go democratic, Kwangtung, the richest and most populous province in the South, will be a sure straw in the wind.

Taking a retrospective view, one cannot say that the provisional councils have done much. Practically all the councillors were government appointees. It is true that a nominal popular election took place, but out of the number elected only one-third were appointed councillors. The government had the right to pick out the "most qualified men," and it may be depended upon that the most critical and intransigent ones were not given priority in the choice.

Councillors Powerless

It is generally held that most of the district councillors were only yes-men, who did not and dared not do anything the magistrates frowned upon. The Provincial Council and the Municipal Council of Canton, however, were bolder and more outspoken. In these two bodies, opinions were often frankly and bluntly voiced, and many an official found it not a little trying to face the fulminating interpellators.

If any improvement has been made by the government this year, it is that the councillors are no longer to be handpicked by the bureaucrats. Anyone who has been legally elected becomes ipso facto a councillor, the Government having given up its discretionary power. Moreover, it is rumored that the future governor will be elected by the Provincial Council. As a result, politicians are now striving as they have never striven before for a seat on the council and, if possible, for its chairmanship.

Practice Criticized

The government, however, has taken a precautionary step. Before one can be a candidate for a councillorship, one must apply to and be approved by the government. He who has not received official sanction is not allowed to run for office. To such practice students of politics take strong exception, affirming that it is as far from democratic as black from white. They fail to see, it is emphasized, why the representatives of the people should be chosen from among the nominees of the powers that be.

The district councillors are not elected by the people direct but by the "pao" representatives, nominally chosen by the constituents but more often than not handpicked by the "paochangs" (pao chiefs) and "hsiangchangs" (village chiefs). So the way to get elected is not to persuade the man in the street but to enlist the support of the pao representatives, most of whom are at the beck and call of the local gentry and the authorities.

Irregularities Not Unusual

Some district councillors get their seats in a most mysterious way. In one case, a schoolmaster was chosen to represent the Barbers' Guild, of which he most decidedly was not and is not a member. In another, an ex-official was elected in the capacity of a farmer, although he never in all his life followed the plow or lived in the country. Coercion, chicanery and bribery are things by no means rare.

The provincial councillors, too, are not elected by the people direct but by the district councillors. As in the case of the latter, a candidate for a seat on the Provincial Council has to submit his name to the government for approval. Most of the candidates are Kuomintang men, for the Communists are not, and probably cannot be, only active in Kwangtung, while Democratic Leaguers and non-party members participating in electioneering are few in number. Both the KMT and the San Min Chu I Youth Corps have urged their members to run for the councillorships. Circumstances being what they are, it would seem that the KMT is going to have the entire show to itself.

Electioneering Easy

Election campaigns are now going full blast, but in a nice, quiet way. As it is needless to appeal to the country, electioneering is a rather simple affair. No platform is published, no public meeting is called, no speech is made. All one has to do is to consort with the district councillors, most of whom are not exactly men of unimpeachable character. Things are discussed and problems solved within doors and over the wine cup, sometimes over the opium pipe.

It is reported in the "Atomic Bomb," the most popular of the Canton mosquito papers specializing in political scandals, that in Middle Kwangtung votes are paid for at the rate of CNC$4,000,000 each. So far as the present writer knows, no such

fabulous sums have been offered in the Southern districts, but sellers of votes are assuredly not a few, nor are candidates averse to getting votes on a quid-pro-quo basis.

Competition Keen

At present public attention is focussed on the keen competition for the speakership of the Provincial Council. As the Council is supposedly going to be endowed with wide powers, people with an eye on the governorship regard the speaker's chair as a most important post. Contestants for the gavel now number six: Lin Yi-chung of Hopoo, Yu Tsin-hsian of Pingyuen, Lo Yi-chun of Hsinning, Lo Wei-kiang of Hweiyang, Lin Wen-bo of Sinyi and General Ho Tung of Shundeh.

It is never safe to predict political developments, but it would occasion no surprise if Lin Yi-chung, Speaker of the Provisional Provincial Council, retains his post in the future council. He is reportedly a follower of the influential Chen brothers and on intimate terms with the bigwigs of the Central Government. General Chen Chi-tang, exruler of Kwangtung, is backing him and has called upon his former subordinates to support him.

Lin's Rivals

Yu Tsin-hsian, chief of the Provincial KMT, is a vigorous campaigner. Having several newspapers for his organs and the KMT workers throughout the province for his assistants and supporters, he is a formidable rival to reckon with. Being a Hakka man, he also has a large following in the Hakka districts in Eastern Kwangtung.

Lo Yi-chun is a veteran revolutionary and has been on the committees of the Central KMT several times. He has retired, however, from active politics for quite a long while, which accounts for his apparently limited influence in comparison with others.

Formerly a newspaper publisher and now a schoolmaster, Lo Wei-kiang is also a KMT big shot.

Lin Wen-bo is a noted politician of the South and an associate of the late Yang Yung-tai, famous member of the Political Science clique.

General Ho Tung is a well-known soldier who once was Commissioner of Civil Affairs in Kwangtung.

Observers Sceptical

Democracy, independent observers opine, is as yet not to be found in Kwangtung. They do not forget, however, that this is only the first step towards democracy, and it is none too wise to expect too much.

The Chinese are experienced people, and experienced people are inclined to be sceptical. In the 35 years since the establishment of the Republic, the Chinese have dreamed many beautiful dreams—only to be rudely awakened. While hating totalitarianism and dictatorship in their heart of hearts, they also take the so-called representative government with a grain of salt.

Failure Recalled

It is pointed out by old-timers that in the teens of this century we too had a representative government complete with popular-elected magistrates, district and provincial councils, a Congress and a President. General Tsao Kun, however, got his presidency by paying the Congressmen Mex.$6000 each, while our local magistrate was elected when he judiciously made use of the Mex.$25,000 he had at his disposal. People will not be surprised if, in electioneering, money and power count more than ability, experience and character.

It is also pointed out that in China the best men often shun public office. It is not that they are unwilling to serve the public but that they are too proud to mix with the unscrupulous elements, to curry favor with the powers that be, to give themselves publicity in speeches and the press, and to scramble for coveted positions. Having knowledge and ability but backed by no financial bloc or political faction, they stand not a chance against the politicians and intriguers.

Without a free press and universal suffrage, democracy in China remains, and will remain, a dream.

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

Civil War Practically On; Parleys Idle

THE Generalissimo's departure for the mountain resort of Kuling and the invitation extended to General George C. Marshall supplemented by complete lack of attention to the Communist negotiators left in Nanking, seem to indicate that the Government sees little use in continuing the talks towards a peaceful end.

Charges piled up daily on both sides. The official Central Daily News editorially declared: "Preparations for an overall rebellion" are being carried out by the Communists, adding that since "they believe in force, only force will mean something to them."

Fighting in Manchuria, in Hopei province, in the vicinity of Tsingtao and Tsinan, around and in the direction of Haimen, large parts of northern Kiangsu, Shantung and Hupeh, was reported by both sides with each one laying the blame for the initial "full scale offensive" upon the other. The Communists asserted that Gen. Chiang's departure for Kuling might be the signal for starting a drive to wipe out the Communist forces.

General Marshall was reported to be very worried about the outbreak of fighting following the visit of Chou En-lai at which the latter outlined the critical situation which he believed would further deteriorate through the absence of the Generalissimo.

On the other hand, Kuomintang sources declared that the Communists had captured Yaihsin, on the north bank of the Yangtze less than 100 miles northeast of Nanking, early this week. These sources also insisted that the strategic town of Haimen, 50 miles northwest of Shanghai, which controls the northern entrance of the Yangtze River, was in a critical position as the result of this attack.

An attack by the Commuists on Tatung, in north Shansi, was reported to be in progress while another report declared that the Reds had evacuated Houma, in southern Shansi, on June 14, and that "the National troops had entered the city to help restore order."

Fighting had engulfed the whole of the Honan-Hupeh border, reaching right up to the Anhwei border, according to a Central News dispatch. At the same time the Nationalist armies regained large portions of the 250-mile Tsingtao-Tsinan railway and have almost recaptured the entire line from the Communists, "in a little publicized offensive," UP reported.

Both sides reported capturing "secret orders" which called for outward negotiations and inside preparations for war.

One thing appeared clear in this intricate maze of charges, countercharges, reports and allegations: little hope remains to settle the deadlock by further negotiations. The Gordian knot appears to crave the sword.

Shanghai To Start Abolishing Rickshas

ABOLITION of the ricksha, long mooted by the Central Government, is scheduled to begin in Shanghai at the end of September when 10 percent of the man-propelled vehicles here are to lose their licenses as the initial step in a three-year plan to do away completely with the ricksha. A total of 20,582 rickshas being licensed today, 2060 licenses are to be cancelled, SMG Public Utilities Bureau officials announced this week.

Outcry against the Nanking order already has been raised, but the protest, based on the pullers' fears they will be deprived of their livelihood, will be unavailing, it was indicated. The government has instructed the Bureaus of Social Affairs, in Shanghai and similarly affected cities, to see to it that the rickshamen are 1) provided with temporary relief, and 2) found other jobs.

Under the government fiat, all hire and privately-owned rickshas are doomed to disappear permanently—a humanitarian step which will be welcomed by many who always have objected, in principle, anyway, to man's cruelty to man in harnessing him between shafts.

Assassins Claim Second Victim In Kunming

FOLLOWING the assassination of Li Kung-pu, a Democratic League leader, by an unidentified gunman in Kunming on July 11, another Democratic League member, Professor Wen I-to of the Southwest Associate University, met his death at the hands of two assassins July 15. Professor Wen's son, Wen I-ho, who was with his father when he left the Democratic Weekly building in the Yunnan capital, sustained five bullet wounds and his condition is critical.

The assassination of Professor Wen came only four days after the slaying of Li Kung-pu. From all indications it appears to be a political assassination, systematically carried out by some well-planned organization which believes in terrorism. It also is a safe guess that the two murders are linked with the two Chungking incidents of last year following the successful inauguration of the Political Consultative Council in which a good number of Democratic League members and independent citizens were beaten up; the shooting of students and professors in Kunming; similar assassinations in Sian and Nantung; as well as less drastic incidents in Canton and Peiping.

Shortly after the news of Li's assassination was confirmed, local Democratic League leaders including Shen Chuen-ju and Chang Shen-fu, and independent citizens led by Ko Mo-jo held a meeting, during which they took a similar attitude regarding the incidents.

Political assassination is a mean and dangerous weapon only applied in fascist countries, it is pointed out. It was a temporarily effective weapon in Hitlerite Germany. In the long run it only serves to increase the forces of opposition, history shows. And this method, needless to say, cannot be applied in China if China is ever to become a truly democratic nation, it was emphasized. Political assassination, in itself, is strong enough excuse for the Communists against giving up their armies,—a major hurdle to the program of nationalizing China's armed forces.

Clearly put forward before the Chinese people now are the following alternatives: to let this practice of terrorism grow and wipe out even the rudiments of democracy from the face of China, or renounce terrorism and earnestly work towards a truly domocratic and unified China. It is up to both the people and the various political parties to choose.

Readers may recall that Li Kung-pu was one of the so-called "Seven Gentlemen" who were arrested in Soochow early in the Sino-Japanese war for urging the government to fight the enemy immediately. Li, who was 45 at the time he was killed, studied education in both England and America. On his return to China he specialized in mass education. Wen I-to at 53 was a well-known professor of literature at the Southwest Associate University and an authority on the Chinese Classics. His modern verses are widely read in China.

Plague Rages In Yunnan; Medicines Lacking

PLAGUE is now raging in several regions of Yunnan Province, according to reports received from Kunming. It is reported spreading in Paoshan and has also been reported from Manshih in west Yunnan near the Burma border. The Yunnan Jih Pao likewise said that Lungling was affected and that it had now spread across the Lukiang River.

Victims are reported at more than 100 daily. For an area of more than 1000 Li in which more than 1,000,000 people live, only 10 doctors and two ambulance corps are available.

In connection with the recent outbreak of the plague in Paoshan it is pointed out that a similar outbreak some 60 years ago wiped out entire villages and then passed on to the Northeast, killing millions of people.

The Yunnan Jih Pao warns that the plague is bound to hit Kunming soon unless measures are taken to curb its spread. The paper pointed to the efficacy of DDT, but said that there was a serious lack of this disinfectant in the Yunnan dispensaries.

Democrats' Weapon Virile Public Opinion

PUBLIC opinion was, is and will be the only weapon that the China Democratic League intends to use to press forward and support its demands in the current struggle for democracy, Charles Lu, Secretary of the League Information Committee, declared at a press conference early this week. To achieve this purpose and mould a virile public opinion that would instantly put an end to the nonsensical brickering going on in Nanking over secondary issues while the major point remains unsettled, the League issued the following appeals:

1) An appeal to the two warring parties for a speedy solution of the outstanding issues and the establishment of a lasting and democratic peace in this country;

2) An appeal to the conscience of the Chinese people to use their forces to press for a settlement and cessation of the civil war and the inauguration of democracy, in spite of the reign of terror which, beginning with the Chiaochangkou incident in Chungking and followed by a series of terroristic acts in various cities, was recently climaxed by the assassination of an outstanding Chinese democrat Li Kung-po, killed in Kunming on July 11.

3 An earnest appeal to the peoples of all the nations in the world with a particular appeal to the foreign country most involved in the situation.

Public opinion in China is not strong because the majority of newspapers and magazines are controled by the Government, and organs of the press which fail to get along with Government policies are suppressed, the League charged. Witness the closure of several papers and magazines in Shanghai and the limitations on the Communist paper in Chungking which is rarely delivered to readers outside of the wartime capital, Lu pointed out.

Blame for the deadlock in the present negotiations could not be placed entirely on either party, Lo Lung-chi, League Spokesman declared.

PCC Decisions

However, Lo added, the Government has practically thrown overboard the PCC, its decisions and its steering committee. The Democratic League and the Communists are now urging it to reconvoke the steering committee to achieve the solution of knotty problems and to revive and uphold the decisions of the PCC. Should the Government persist in declining to summon the steering committee, which alone can settle outstanding political issues, the blame for the deadlock and failure of the negotiations will lie with the Government, Lo said.

The recent decision of the government to convoke the National Assembly on November 12 of this year arouses the suspicion of the League in the way the Constitution may be handled. Since three-fourths majority is required to pass the constitution, the Government is in the position to do so whether Communist and League delegates participate or not. The Assembly in its present form is Kuomintang dominated, Lo said, packed with delegates elected and appointed some 10 years ago.

No Progress

If the "National Assembly," convoked for Nov. 12, adopts the constitution without the participation of DL and CP delegates the Government will still be in a position to announce this adoption of the constitution and the inception of "democracy" in China. But this will only be the government setting up its own "coalition" government, Lo, said.

League representatives viewed the present deadlock as resulting from the government being unwilling to grant the Communists political guarantees prior to army reorganization, with the Communists not wishing to take the risk of reorganizing the armies prior to the establishment of a coalition government and the ensuing political guarantees.

CP Concedes Points

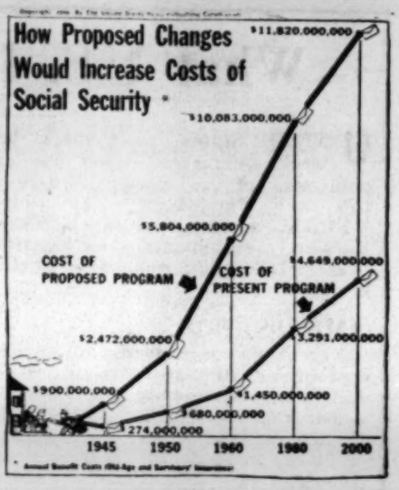
Lo Lung-Chi declared that the Communists were willing to concede certain points to the Kuomintang as regards the maintenance of troops. He pointed to the North Kiangsu area where the Communists have an army of three divisions and are willing to limit this to one, *if* the political guarantees are first obtained. The Government desires the exact opposite. First the limitation of the armies and then government reorganization and ensuing political changes.

The main mistake of the present negotiations, Lo declared, was the discussion of side issues, such as the military problems tackled by the Committee of Three, whereas the main issue was and remains the reorganization of the government and the cessation of the one-party rule.

Szechuen People Oppose Land Tax In Kind

THE decision of the Central authorities to collect tax in grain from the people of Szechuen Province has aroused a storm of protest, according to the Ta Kung Pao. A survey of west Szechuen revealed that all the hsiens are hoping that the authorities will have "regard for the sufferings of the people" who have been severely tried during eight years of war, and fulfil President Chiang's promise regarding the suspension of land tax collection in Szechuen in the current year.

At the meeting of the Szechuen Provincial People's Council the proposal for the collection of 4,500,000 piculs of rice from the people was voted down and a resolution passed requesting the Central authorities to abolish the system of collecting land tax in grain and suspend the collection of land tax for 1946 altogether, as promised earlier in the year.



Cure For Cancer Said Found By 2 Soviets

TWO Soviet doctors, Grigori Roskin and his wife Nina Klyueva, both of Moscow University, report substantial progress in their search for an effective cancer cure. The solution KR, the full effects of which on the human organism suffering from cancer, are not yet fully known, has already cured cancer in mice and "reduced" or partially destroyed cancer in human cases."

One inoperable throat case of cancer treated by this new solution, disappeared within two weeks, the doctors reported.

Dr. Roskin first got the idea of setting the triatoma, an acorn-sized insect causing Chaga's disease of South America, against cancerous tissues. The results were that the cancers dwindled while the active organisms of Chaga's disease remained.

Nina Klyueva, a microbiologist of the Moscow University, developed a solution from so-called trypanosomes which consumed the cancer. This solution, the KR, cured several cases of cancer and in others reduced cancerous growths.

As its full effects on humans were not yet known Dr. Roskin injected the KR solution into himself to prove its harmless nature.

Japanese Raw Silk For Sale In U.S.

THE first consignment of raw silk imported from Japan since the war will go on the market in a few days in the U.S., an announcement made by the U.S. Commercial Company, a federal purchasing and sales agency for handling Japanese goods, said last week. The first consignment consists of 5370 bales of silk. Bids had been received but no awards announced.

The sale is in conformity with the policy announced by the U.S. Commercial Company last April, in which it undertook to import 10,000 bales monthly for a period of at least one year.

What U.S. Papers Say . . .

UNITED States newspapers last week commented upon the appointment of J. Leighton Stuart as the new ambassador to China, UNRRA, recent events in Korea, Russian statements on current events, Indonesia, India and Australia.

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AMBASSADOR.

New York morning papers in general praised the appointment of Dr. J. Leighton Stuart as new American ambassador to China. The Herald-Tribune, in particular, declared that he knows more about China than any American ever sent there as an envoy. The paper praised his knowledge of the spoken and written Chinese language and his other scholarly achievements, but warned that Dr. Stuart must follow a middle of the road course in Nanking in order "to encourage settlement of the Chinese question."

The New York Times likewise welcomed Dr. Stuart's nomination and wrote: "General George Marshall has worked with magnificent patience to achieve this particular 'impossibility' (restoration of peace). Now we have the announcement of a new ambassador to China, Dr. J. Leighton Stuart, an educator and missionary who writes as well as speaks the Chinese language. This admirably qualified man should be speedily confirmed and put to work."

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KOREA.

The Washington Evening Star, commenting on Korean events, lauded the American decision to give Koreans a measure of self-government without waiting for the Russians to agree. This would permit all Koreans, the paper pointed out, of all political persuasions to vote in local and provincial elections. "The purpose of the move was to give the Korean people a chance, after long decades of Japanese domination, to learn something about democratic processes and self-rule."

The New York Herald-Tribune spoke of this American decision as likely to produce "favorable results." The paper said, however, that this was only a small step toward what is needed in Korea. The Tribune pointed out the need for a unified Korea instead of one split as at present by the 38th parallel.

The Philadelphia Inquirer took a similar view of the situation, declaring that "it is a slight step on the road of democracy, American style, but it is worth trying, and as far as it is able to go it maintains the spirit of American policy so brilliantly exhibited in the granting of independence to the Philippines."

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INDIA.

The Washington Post commended the All-India Congress Party for supporting the British cabinet mission's permanent plan for India. The editorial declared "it is a pity that the two major Indian factions could not agree on the interim arrangement as they have done on the long-range plan for independence. It can only mean further exacerbation of communal differences and more delay before India's goal of independence is reached."

The Christian Science Monitor said that there has so far been no outcry against the British decision to set up a caretaker government in India until building of a constitution is completed or until agreement can be reached among the Indians on the composition of an interim government. For the first time India, this great sub-continent must think as a nation.

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SOVIETS.

Commenting on Ilya Ehrenburg's tour of the United States and his article in Pravda, the Chicago Daily news said: "This country would welcome hundreds of Russian intelligentsia like Ehrenburg, hundreds of run-of-the-mill Russian visitors. We would like for Russia to make it possible for comparable numbers of Americans to visit Russia. If people of the two countries are ever to understand each other, such an exchange of visits must be encouraged."

The Louisville, Kentucky, Courier-Journal, took exception to Boris Isakov's article in Pravda, said: "The fear our two countries feel toward each other is the greatest danger both nations face. The New Soviet Ambassador, Nikolai Novikov, seems to understand that fundamental point. 'I know this,' he said in his first interview, 'that the people of the United States do not want to wage war against the Soviet Union or against any other country.' If he could give that conviction to his government and his people, he would earn the undying gratitude of the masses in both America and Russia."

The Dallas, Texas, Morning News said: Novikov will find a warm response to his belief that there is no basis for war between his nation and ours, and to his confidence that all differences between the two powers will be ironed out.... There is no doubt that, by many actions and attitudes, past and present, we have given the Russians occasion to suspect us. From this side, however, Russia's feeling of insecurity seems to result mainly from her own Government's actions and from suspicions that those have evoked in other countries.... "If Moscow would open the Soviet to our newspaper and radio correspondents, traders and tourists, and would allow Russia's own papers to print unbiased news from other countries, the road to mutual understanding would be easier. People here would like, too, to see Russia drop her objection to publicity for international meetings such as that now in session in Paris."

Wen Hui Pao Banned

THE Wen Hui Pao recently was banned from circulation in the city of Hsuchow by order of the authorities there, according to a reliable source. This undoubtedly is another case of official suppression of the freedom of the press.

The reason for the ban was not given, but it may be recalled that the paper on July 2 published a story about a certain Commander Fang machinegunning a Hsuchow middle school, killing more than 10 students and wounding 20 others. The tragedy began when Fang got into an argument with the students when he found he could not drive his jeep into the school backyard where his company was billeted. The argument was followed by shooting from three heavy U.S. service machineguns which stopped only when five truckloads of garrison soldiers appeared and after touching pleas for mercy by a number of girl students.

Fang and his men, however, were not arrested on the spot, nor were they apprehended for manslaughter subsequently. The report also said that the Garrison commander the next day apologized to the school, but told the students not to appeal to the authorities.

The incident was not reported by any of the other papers in Shanghai, nor was an official statement issued admitting or denying the allegations, though The China Weekly Review in an editorial on July 6 sharply demanded that the Chinese Government, in its own interests, find out what, if anything, happened and report it, exposing and punishing the author as a fake, or, on the other hand, if it is true, punish those responsible. The Review was of the view that should the Chinese fail to take up the matter, the American authorities, who in the eyes of the Chinese obviously share guilt through their arming and training of the Chinese troops, report the matter to Congress, which at present has under consideration a bill to arm and train 1,000,000 Chinese troops at American expense.

The Review editorial was subsequently reprinted verbatim by the Wen Hui Pao and appeared in its "Readers' Columns" on July 13. The author pointed out that it was a shame that the matter had been taken up by a foreigner, an American paper in this case, instead of the Chinese authorities.

On the other hand, Wen Hui Pao readers all over the country showered the paper with very critical letters-to-the-editor, some of which demanded an immediate official investigation, while others condemned the government for leaving such a blood-thirsty commander at liberty.

A number of soldiers spoke up for the enlisted men who took part in the slaughter and said that the fault lay with the commander, not the soldiers, as the latter must obey their commander's orders. These

letters kept on appearing in the paper until as late as the beginning of this week when equally sharp letters on the assassination of Democratic Leaguer Li Kung-pu took their place.

As yet no other newspaper has said anything about the massacre, nor has the government made even a belated statement on the matter.

Meanwhile, the Wen Hui Pao was ordered by the local police to suspend publication for one week as it has published "articles or news injurious to the preservation of peace and order."

Chou En-lai Discusses Yellow River Project

GENERAL Chou En-lai, veteran Communist negotiator, who flew here from Nanking, spent a part of the day in Shanghai discussing the problem of diverting the Yellow River from its present course and the relief of squatters who have established themselves on the old river bed. Negotiations were carried on by Chou with Dr. T. F. Tsiang, representing CNRRA, and several UNRRA representatives.

Although no comprehensive decision was reached, partial agreement was announced. It was agreed that part of the funds required for workmen's wages and for materials to be used on the river project will be transmitted by CNRRA to the Honan Regional Office and exchanged into Communist currency. Part of these funds is to be kept in a special joint account to buy such relief and rehabilitation supplies as the Communists may need.

8600 Tons Alloted

Engineers directing the river dike work, last May decided that a total allocation of 6000 tons of food would be required. Subsequently at an informal conference held in June the estimate was increased to 11,000 tons. At this week's conference, General Chou En-lai accepted Dr. Tsiang's offer of 8600 tons for immediate delivery. It was further agreed that the final figure should be settled when the discussions were resumed later.

General Chou En-lai took up the question of direct participation of Communist representatives in UNRRA and CNRRA transportation and allocation activities. Chou likewise declared that Communist representatives should be attached to the China delegation to UNRRA.

Food Adequate

Gen. Chou declared that food was not greatly needed in the Communist areas, with the exception of Northern Kiangsu, which is a famine area, and on the Yellow River project for payment in kind to workers engaged in dike repair.

He emphasized, however, the great need for medical supplies, technical equipment and agricultural aids.

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The Central Bank of China received a further shipment of gold from the United States with arrival of the s.s. Staghound, which brought 388,000 ounces of gold.

What Chinese Papers Say . . .

CHINESE press during the past week devoted much space in their editorials in commenting on the appointment of Dr. J. Leighton Stuart as American Ambassador to China, to the UNRRA-CNRRA tangle, and to peace prospects for the world in general and for China in particular.

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NEW U.S. ENVOY

The Shun Pao says that President Truman's nomination of Dr. Stuart as U.S. Ambassador to China is a most appropriate one inasmuch as Dr. Stuart knows much about Chinese affairs and China's national traits and characteristics, and also has had a long and outstanding association with most of the Chinese leaders and with its people. The Chinese and Americans long have been friendly, and their friendship was more closely cemented during the war. Despite Communist efforts to hamper the growth of this amicable relationship, there is greater necessity now and in the future for the two countries to cooperate more closely with each other. Furthermore, the Soviets and Americans need to understand each other better. Dr. Stuart is well qualified for the job.

The Ta Kung Pao pointed out that since the recall of General Hurley, the United States has not had an ambassador in China. Dr. Stuart has long been an educator in China, where no one harbors anything against him. After Pearl Harbour he was interned at Peiping by the Japanese, who promised to free him provided that he helped send out peace-feelers to Chungking. The impeccable stand taken by Dr. Stuart in refusing to collaborate with the Japanese has won the respect of every Chinese. His nomination will not only be welcomed by both China and America, he will also be of great service in future relations between the two countries.

The Sin Wan Pao said that the friendship that exists between China and the United States has been one that is not influenced or smeared by party politics in China. Dr. Stuart has lived for a long time in China, and will surely be able to effectively carry out the policies of the State Department. International amity is no doubt an important factor in relations between one country and another, but the most important factor of all is understanding between the nations concerned. Dr. Stuart is just the man to bring the two nations to a better understanding of each other. He will surely work for the continuance of U.S. aid to China, and also for better understanding among the United States, Soviet Russia—and China in their efforts towards world peace.

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UNRRA-CNRRA

The ban placed on China by UNRRA does not mean that all relief goods will be stopped; on the other hand, it serves to expedite the movement of goods now stored in warehouses to areas of need. Distribution of such relief goods must be fair, disregarding creed, and other differences, according to the Lih Pao. The Communists should not necessarily rejoice over this development either.

The work of UNRRA is not only a moral obligation, it is also a stabilizing factor in the Far Eastern situation, said the Chien Yieh Pao. This sudden action of UNRRA is most inappropriate and it is going too far. We hope our government will fight with all means against it.

The Sin Wan Pao said that the causes of the sudden step taken by F. LaGuardia can be traced back to last November. We think, however, China sustained the greatest amount of loss and damage, and UNRRA should keep on with its relief program in China regardless. Secondly, let not the decision of one man cancel out all its past merits, and thirdly, the work of UNRRA is one in saving human civilization.

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PARIS CONFERENCE

The Foreign Ministers Conference broke the ice in international relations after the Allied victory, and thus brought renewed confidence to the hearts of those who long for peace, declared the Tung Nan Jih Pao. The peace conference to be held shortly will deal with reparations, war crimes, occupation, etc. It is also the aim of the conference to work out some formula to help the defeated to begin a new life as soon as possible. The Foreign Ministers Conference so far has achieved very little, and the agreement reached in deciding the date for the peace conference is but a preliminary step toward world peace. The unsolved questions concerning Germany and Japan are worthy of note. We wish the peace conference every success.

The Ho Ping Jih Pao emphasized that the Foreign Ministers Conference has only solved part of the numerous questions under consideration, which in itself is quite commendable in the light of the unhappy situation that exists between the powers. We do not fail to note that there seem to be people who deliberately try to work against China's prestige.

The Sin Wan Pao expressed deep regret over Soviet Russia's demand to exclude China as an inviting nation of the peace conference, remarking, "The proposed exclusion of China is a regrettable incident."

The Chung Yang Jih Pao wrote: "France in her united moves regarding Germany, especially with the French Communists' co-operation despite political differences, has amply demonstrated her intense national consciousness. Though political parties are numerous and differences are great, all resolutions of the majority are being strictly adhered to."

EVENTS IN BRIEF

A cholera epidemic has broken out in Nationalist-held sections of Central Manchuria, the Central News reported. In Kaiyuan, 120 miles southwest of Changchun, 36 have died of the sickness, while two fatal cases were reported in Changchun.

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Five were killed and 14 others wounded when police fired on a demonstration of striking oil workers at Kirkuk, in Northern Iraq, a government communique said last week. The Mosul oil field workers' strike for higher wages, free housing, transportation, war rewards and free fuel has been under way since July 3.

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A ball held in Batavia netted 10,000 NEI guilders for relief among the families of Tangerang massacre victims. The latest casualty figures were 1055 killed and 212 missing, Central News reports.

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All important Indian cities have been affected by the nationwide postal strike. About 1000 postmen paraded through Bombay streets carrying banners calling on other postal workers to join the strike. The boy scout leader, when approached for help in distributing the mails,declared he was against using the boys as strike breakers.

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More than 160 persons were arrested in Egypt last week in a round-up of people suspected of Communist sympathies, Egyptian police sources declared. Unemployment is rising in Egypt, there is an increasing tendency to strike and the government is concerned with Communist activities and influence.

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Counterfeiters here have extended their activities to US$100 bills, the China Service Command's Criminal Investigation Division revealed early this week. A small number of bogus US$100 notes have been discovered in China, the statement said, adding that faked notes of this high denomination have been found only in China.

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The Communist Party of Burma and the Red Flag Workers' Unions have been declared unlawful by Sir Henry Knight, Acting Governor of Burma. This ban was imposed, Reuters reported, because the organizations had as their object "interference with the maintenance of law and order and constituted a danger to the peace of the public."

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Train service has been interrupted between Kalgan and Peiping by the Nationalist blockade at Nankow Pass, Associated Press reports. Unidentified planes were reported flying over Kalgan and general tension is increasing in anticipation of an early outbreak of hostilities.

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Freedom from want and general security are the goals of the new two-year security plan, modeled on the British Beveridge plan, now being prepared by the Central Government. "Certain preliminary measures have already been put into effect," a spokesman of the Social Affairs Ministry told UP this week.

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One man was killed and a dozen injured when six railway cars fell into the Sungari River this week during the first trial run over the recently repaired bridge. The train carried a heavy load of coal. The locomotive almost fell into the river and was damaged, United Press reported.

One of the largest projects of the Fourth Five Year Plan in the U. S. S. R. is the construction of a huge hydraulic installation in Kazakhstan on the Ili River which flows into Lake Balkash. The project provides for creation of a large reservoir for utilization of the waters of the Ili and Lake Balkash to irrigate the barren steppes of Kazakhstan.

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Quantities of uranium, required for the manufacture of the atomic bomb, have been discovered along the Liao river in central Manchuria, according to an investigation carried out by the Ministry of National Defense. Further research is being carried on, Central News reported.

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The Palestine Arab Higher Committee has launched a boycott of Jewish industrial, cultural, social and professional life, following the formation of a "central boycott committee." Committees will be set up throughout Palestine to tighten this boycott, Reuters reports.

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Harvest prospects in Eastern Russia and Siberia are reported to be exceptionally good, Reuter reports from Moscow. The early crops almost equal those of 1938, which were the biggest in 25 years.

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A resolution urging maintenance of French sovereignty over Indo-China and protection of French economic interests in that country, was passed unanimously at a meeting of 2000 French residents in Cochin-China this week, Agence Frence Presse reports from Saigon.

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The death penalty was ruled out of the so-called Redin Spy Case in Seattle, when Judge Lloyd Black closed his instructions to the jury basing his ruling on the conviction that there was not enough convincing evidence that conspiracy, one of the five counts against Russian naval officer Nikolai Redin, existed before V-J Day.

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Mongolian residents in Peiping have dispatched a cable to Gen. Chiang opposing the demarcation of Chahar Province as a Communist Area. An identical message was sent to Communist leader Mao Tse-tung. The Mongolian residents declared that they strongly oppose this proposal which is reported to have been included in the Marshall compromise plan.

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Animals which were reported as being in good health after the Bikini Atoll atomic bomb tests, began to die off suddenly, several days after the experiment, Associated Press reports from Kwajalein. If the animals continue to die at this rate none will be brought to the United States for observation, an officer who visited one of the ships declared.

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Two petitions addressed to King George of England for the repeal of bread rationing were presented last week. One bore the signatures of 165,000 housewives, the other had 150,000 petitioners. Both were handed in at the Home Office after a protest meeting in Trafalgar Square, London.

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Monopolies in South Korea (the American zone) will not be tolerated, according to Lt. Gen. John Hodge, who assured the Koreans that trade with the United States would start within 30 to 60 days. Until the setting up of the provisional government trade will be handled by the military government and the department of commerce.

CATC Plane Crashes, 18 Persons Killed

BY far the largest crash since the end of the war and the one to take the highest toll of human lives, was the CATC plane crash near the Tsinan landing field last week. CATC's C-46 model planes were grounded for two days while investigations were carried on as to the possible causes of the disaster.

The C-46 left Shanghai's Lunghwa airfield on a trip to Peiping and after stopping at Tsinan was 10 minutes out of the city, when one of its engines backfired and stopped. The pilot, Walter Y. B. Shin, decided to return to the Tsinan airfield. He miscalculated the first landing, however, and tried to regain altitude for another landing. His left wing caught a telephone wire and spun the plane around, causing it to dive into the earth.

Of the 52 passengers aboard 18 were dead, including the crew of three.

Officials are still investigating the causes of the crash.

Rent Reduction Raises Standard Of Living

A MARKED rise in the living standard of the Chinese farmer is recorded following the reduction of rent and interest rates together with the extension of government relief to the poorer farmers, the New China News Agency reported last week. The area of cultivated land has likewise increased, the agency said.

Farmers who lived as paupers in the former Japanese-controled Heilungkiang province, were alloted confiscated Japanese and puppet land, and the area under cultivation has been increased by one-third following the receipt of agricultural loans extended by local governments in the counties north of Harbin.

In North Chahar cultivated areas have increased some three-fold, compared with last year. This was the result, the agency claimed, not only of the recultivation of enemy and puppet land laid waste, but the upturning of virgin soil. Mutual aid teams were organized and it is estimated they increased the productivity of the farmer by 25 percent and were instrumental in bringing more land under plow and hoe.

Landless peasants are a rarity and poor peasants are rising to self-sufficiency in the liberated areas of south Hopei, Shansi, Shantung and Hopei, the agency said.

The general rise in the living standard of the farmers is amply reflected in the following figures. In eight villages of Changchih, in Southeast Shansi, the number of well-to-day farmers has increased from 34 to 55, middle farmers from 464 to 915, while poor peasants decreased from 638 to 389, and landless peasants from 189 to seven, the agency concluded.

Who's Who in China

LT. COL. M. SHELDON TANG, Judge of the High Military Court of Shanghai; born in Kashan, Chekiang, 1901; B.A., Hangchow Christian College, 1923; LL.B., The Comparative Law School of China of

Lt. Col. M. Sheldon Tang

Tang Ming-shih (唐鳴時)

the Soochow University, 1926; admitted to the Shanghai Bar, 1926; earned the judgeship and appointed to the bench of the Kwangtung High Court, 1927; editor of the Commercial Press and concurrently professor of law in the Shanghai University, the China Institute of Woosung, and Great China University; managing editor of *The Leader*, 1937; executive secretary of the *Shun Pao*, 1939-41; secretary of the Anhwei Provincial Government, 1942-44; served as military judge, 1944-45; returned to Shanghai in August, 1945 and served as the chief-secretary of the Bureau of Public Works, Shanghai Municipal Government; appointed to bench of the High Military Court for trial of Japanese War Crimes, June, 1946; address: High Military Court of Shanghai, Shanghai.

* * *

Two Shanghai Telephone Company employees, Lu Wen-ta and Chu Shih-chieh, were arrested by the police on June 29 at the request of the Bureau of Social Affairs, on charges of being instigators of the anti-American movement here. Lu and Chu are members of the STC labor union.

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PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

LI KUNG-PU, one of China's "seven patriotic gentlemen," who was imprisoned prior to the Sino-Japanese war for his anti-Japanese activities, was killed in Kunming by unknown assailants last week. He was a prominent member of the Democratic League.

* * *

GENERAL HO YING-CHIN, Chief of the Chinese Delegation to the United Nations Military Staff Council and concurrently Chief of the Chinese Military Delegation to the United States, left Shanghai by plane last week for the United States.

* * *

BRIG. GEN. EVANS CARLSON resigned on July 1 from the U.S. Marine Corps because of disability resulting from wounds sustained in the South Pacific in 1944. Carlson made the Chinese Industrial Cooperatives famous in the U.S. by naming his Marine raiders "Gungho" in the early stages of the war.

* * *

LO LUNG-CHI, leader of the Democratic League, declared that the chief difficulty with the present negotiations lies in the fact that the Kuomintang Government refuses to give up its one-party rule and the Communists are afraid to give up their army. "I am opposed to the present government because it is not democratic," Lo said, denying charges that he was pro-Communist.

* * *

SIDNEY HILLMAN, national chairman of the Political Action Committee of the CIO, died unexpectedly from heart failure in his home on Long Island, New York. Hillman was also Vice-Chairman of the World Federation of Trade Unions.

* * *

SIR PATRICK HANNON, Conservative member of the House of Commons, criticizing UNRRA food distribution in Italy, said that it was "creating a scandal in Italian affairs." Minister of State Noel Baker, however, denied these charges and said that virtually no food sent by UNRRA goes on the black market in Italy.

* * *

DR. C. M. LI, Deputy Director-General of CNRRA, left Shanghai early this week by air for Geneva, Switzerland, to represent China at the fifth session of the UNRRA Council set for August 5.

* * *

DR. CHENG TIEN-HSI, judge of the International Tribunal at The Hague, has been approved as Ambassador to Great Britain, to replace Dr. Wellington Koo, a Foreign Office spokesman at Nanking declared.

* * *

HABIBULLAH Z. TARZI, Afghan Minister to China, said last week that it was his sincerest desire to direct cultural and economic relationship between China and Afghanistan The two countries, he said, have close cultural and religious ties.

* * *

PRESIDENT CHIANG KAI-SHEK this week paid his first visit in nine years to Kuling, famous mountain resort in Kiangsi. Kuling will be the summer capital for the next few weeks inasmuch as major political decisions cannot be reached in the absence of Gen. Chiang.

* * *

GEN. DRAJA MIHAILOVIC, former Chetnik leader, and 10 accomplices were executed this week on being convicted of collaboration with the Germans.

DR. J. LEIGHTON STUART, U.S. Ambassador to China, arrived in Nanking on July 14 in Gen. Marshall's special plane. Dr. Stuart declined to make any statement at the airfield.

* * *

JAMES F. BYRNES, U.S. Secretary of State, broadcasting upon his return from the Paris talks, underscored the "obstinate attitude" of Soviet Russia, and described the treaties agreed upon as "not the best which human wit could devise."

* * *

ANNA LOUISE STRONG, noted author and journalist, now on a round-the-world tour, declared upon her arrival in Shanghai that China was the first place she had decided to visit because it is the country on which hinges the question of war or peace. Miss Strong, who writes a syndicated column, will leave China in a month's time for Russia and Europe.

* * *

MAJ. GEN. KELLER E. ROCKEY, Commander of the U.S. Marines in North China, confirmed that seven U.S. Marines had been kidnaped by the Communists near Chinwangtao last week. Search parties were sent out to locate the missing men.

* * *

GEN. DOUGLAS MacARTHUR, Supreme Allied Commander in the Pacific, has been thanked by the Japanese House of Representatives for the allied famine relief. The resolution of the House said that MacArthur "earned the boundless gratitude of the whole nation."

* * *

HSU PO-YUAN, Political Vice-Minister of Finance, formally assumed his new post in Nanking this week. Hsu was former Secretary-General of the Four Banks Joint Administration.

* * *

MAJ. GEN. FRANK KEATING, American Military Governor of Berlin, this week accepted the release of two Americans detained by the Soviets for two weeks, and simultaneously announced that two Russians were being held by the Americans on charges of espionage.

* * *

GEN. LIN PIAO, Communist commander in Manchuria, could not attend the scheduled meeting with Gen. Tu Yu-ming owing "to illness and too much work," a Communist spokesman declared in Changchun. Gen. Lin asked for a postponement of the meeting.

* * *

FIELD MARSHAL VISCOUNT MONTGOMERY, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, will visit the United States and Canada in August and September. This will be his first visit to the United States.

* * *

IGOR GOUZENKO, former cypher clerk to Colonel Nikolai Zabatin, ex-Soviet Military Attache in Ottawa, said to be a key witness in the Canada espionage case, has been claimed by Russia, which this week asked the Canadian Government to deport him.

* * *

HERBERT MORRISON, Government leader of the House of Commons, has reaffirmed the Government's policy of maintaining a ban on commercial broadcasting in Britain in renewing the charter of BBC for five years without an inquiry into its operation, and hinted once more on the possibility of an inquiry into the British Press.

Markets Remain Quiet, Easy; Bond Flurry Shortlived

SHANGHAI markets remained quiet during the week ended July 13. Quotations fluctuated within a narrow margin because of the following reports and rumors:

(1) The general increase of commodity prices in America has created a general belief in the local market regarding the seriousness of the inflation in America and as a result quotations for American bank notes dropped to a minimum of $2300. However, by July 16 American dollars were quoted at $2480, but the general undertone was on the easy side.

Tale Of Silver Money

(2) The rumor that the Chinese Government would issue silver coins as subsidiary currency and that 500 such silver coins would be worth one American dollar caused considerable increase in the quotations for Government Bonds as some speculators believed that the bonds would be redeemed with the new silver coins. This rumor was shortlived as the bonds quotations, which rose to $1200, dropped again to $700 or $800.

As a matter of fact there is no reason to believe the government will redeem these bonds at any other rate except the face value stated clearly on the bonds as the bonds are being redeemed under this condition by the Ministry of Finance. There is no justification for the buying or selling of the government bonds at present at the market price of around $700.

Stocks Liven Up

(3) The report that the Shanghai Stock Exchange will be reopened in August has served to increase trading in the local black stock market. With the money situation not at all tight, large idle sums have been poured into the stock market again as businessmen are of the opinion that with the opening of the Stock Exchange, quotations of the stocks and shares will rise as it will become the only lawful market of investment and speculation.

(4) Although gold bar and American bank note quotations remained steady and easy, quotations for Hongkong dollars were firm. Quotations moved up because of the report it takes only 16 Hongkong dollars to buy one pound sterling at the official rate of exchange. As the exchange rate between pounds sterling and American bank notes is US$3.45, the quotation for Hongkong notes should be somewhere around $550.

Hongkong $ Strong

It is also reported that many importers are buying Hongkong notes instead of greenbacks to pay for imports of unnecessary or luxurious goods at Hongkong, where smuggling is reported. The conclusion of the huge American loan to Britain also has added to the firm trend of Hongkong currency.

During the week, the Central Bank of China sold 855 gold bars at the following rates:

July 9	140	at	$1,940,000
July 9	65	at	$1,885,000
July 10	182	at	$1,925,000
July 11	134	at	$1,937,500
July 12	177	at	$1,940,000
July 13	157	at	$1,950,000

Through sale of these 855 bars the Central Bank of China called in $1,700,000,000.

Rice Shortage Continues

The rice situation remained serious. When the price in the city was set by the authorities, rice merchants reportedly moved the center of their activities to Nanhsiang, a railway town west of Shanghai. Although press reports say that large quantities of rice have been sent here from Szechuen, Kiangsi and from foreign countries, the general public is still finding it difficult to buy rice at the official rate, which has been increased from $46,000 to $65,000 per picul. It is reported that the maximum retail price fixed by the authorities is $71,000 per picul.

Although prices in different cities have dropped, especially in Szechuen and Kiangsi Provinces, no sign of relief has been seen locally. Well-informed circles state that the Ministry of Food recently ordered large quantities of rice in South America at around $35,000 per picul or about US$13.25 per bag of 132 pounds.

Cotton Decline

Cotton yarn prices dropped during the week. On July 8, 20's Twin Horse yarn was quoted at $1,370,000 but was $1,270,000 on July 13. In the first few days of this week yarn firmed up slightly due to decreased production owing to the electric power shortage.

The following list gives the quotations of some of the leading commodities:

	July 6	July 13
Gold bars	$1,940,000	$1,962,000
US$ Notes	2,500	2,555
Bonds C	470	710
Wing On Textile	408	510
Ewo Cotton	7,300	7,700
Rice	46,000	65,000
Wheat flour	13,700	13,750
Peanut oil	60,500	61,000
20,0 Twin Horse Yarn	1,400,000	1,270,000
Raw Silk	2,600,000	2,600,000
Artificial Silk	1,580,000	1,700,000
Ruby Queen Cigarettes	12,000	11,900
Koo Ban Soap	44,000	45,000
My Dear matches	680,000	670,000

Strikes Arouse Public Feeling In U.S.

THE Labor Department reported last week that public indignation over the coal and rail strikes caused many union leaders to withdraw their notifications of impending strikes. The leaders do not believe the time to strike is auspicious.

The number of strike notices received by the department in May dropped considerably and the number of strike settlements increased to a great extent. The decline in strike notices has been progressive, coinciding, the Labor Department thinks, with the rise of public indignation.

New Building Materials

Provisions of the Housing Act which guarantee markets for a limited volume of prefabricated units in the United States, are stimulating production of ingenious new materials.

One of the most promising discoveries in this line is the combination of aluminum, plastic and kraft paper which can be made into panels.

A major automobile producer is said to be considering construction of thousands of prefabricated dwellings using this material. The panels could be made in surplus war plants.

New High

United States experts who had hoped for a total of US$3,200,000,000 worth of British export goods coming into the country at the time when they were negotiating the current loan to Britain, are surprised to note that, after a slow start, shipments began to accelerate in January and are now at the US$3,500,000,000 level annually.

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Truman Signs China Naval Aid Bill

PRESIDENT Harry S. Truman signed a bill to provide assistance to the Republic of China in augmenting and maintaining a naval establishment, reports from Washington early this week said.

The bill authorizes the President to provide China with a maximum of 271 U.S. Naval vessels plus floating drydocks and material necessary for their operation and maintenance. It further provides for the training of crews for these vessels and allows the detailing of 100 officers and 200 enlisted men of the United States Navy to China upon the latters request. Payment, terms and conditions of settlement for the vessels are left at the option of the President.

A Senate report on the measure signed by the President declared that China's current needs include only small vessels of the destroyer-escort type and below. These needs include re-establishment of the Chinese Maritime Customs service, similar to the U.S. Coast Guard and the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Other vessels, the report said, will be needed to sweep Japanese mines along the China Coast, for the removal of Japanese nationals from China, repatriation of Chinese nationals and development of coastal cargo transport.

The United States Navy has announced its willingness to release 271 vessels, many of which are now in Far Eastern waters.

The surplus ships include: two floating drydocks, two repair ships, six destroyer-escorts, 24 minesweepers, 28 submarine chasers, 193 landing craft for coastal and river transport, three oilers, one survey ship, six motor gunboats and six buoy and light tenders.

1945 Chinese Year Book Issued By Tribune

THE first post-war Chinese Year Book embracing the years 1944 - 1945, neatly printed and well bound, has just come off the presses of the China Daily Tribune. The thick paper edition costs CNC$50,000 while the thin paper edition CNC$40,000.

A valuable source of information to anyone in quest of facts about China, her geography, party and politics, the National Government, military affairs, China and the world, finance and economy, cultural and social affairs, and an extensive chronology of 1944 and 1945 events.

Under the editorship of Tsao Wen-nan, the Year book includes the work of outstanding Chinese writers and journalists. The chapter on the political philosophy of Dr. Sun Yat-sen was written by Dr. Sun Fo, the People's Political Council by Shao Li-tze, while other prominent government and party officials participated in the compilation of the latest edition of the Year Book, which makes a welcome reappearance after years of absence due to the hostilities.

BUSINESS FOOT-NOTES

The Kiangsu, Chekiang and Anhwei Special Commissioner's Office of the Ministry of Economic Affairs is reported to have taken over 647 enemy and puppet factories and plants since V-J Day. Of this total, 283 are factories for machine manufacture, 178 laboratories, 115 textile mills, 41 electric works and 30 cigarette factories.

* * *

The tobacco tax was increased by 20 percent as of July 8, 1946, the Sin Wen Pao reported. This in turn caused a general increase of cigarette prices by five to 10 percent. The tobacco merchants have sent a petition to the Bureau of Commodity Tax requesting the postponement of the tax increase and it is reported that many factories are refraining from purchasing tax stamps in the interim.

* * *

The Ta Hwa (Great China) Aviation Company has recently obtained the permission of the Ministry of Communications for inaugurating airline service in China. The new company started out with five planes and has recently bought three more, the Wen Hui Pao reported last week.

* * *

Oil valued at US$3,000,000 was exported from China to the United States and the Soviet Union during the month of June. Ninety percent of the 3800 tons went to the United States, the Chen Yien Pao reported. Transportation difficulties in the interior will probably limit the oil export for the current month to 1500 tons.

* * *

One of the largest private shipping companies, the Min Sen Industrial Company, is reported to be preparing to close down, owing to the huge losses incurred recently. The suspension of business may be temporary. Lu Tso-fu, General Manager of the company is in Nanking negotiating for a loan with the Central Government.

* * *

The Chamber of Commerce sent a petition to the Executive Yuan asking for the safeguarding of private interests in the realm of light industries. The petition further requested the government to turn the China Textile Development and the China Silk Company into private firms. The petition also suggested the use of funds obtained from the sale of Government light industries for the development of heavy industry.

* * *

More than 130,000 tons of salt have been exported to Japan from Taiwan to offset the serious lack of salt in that country, the Chen Yien Pao reported last week. This will be exchanged for fertilizer and electric bulbs of which there is dire need in Taiwan. Fertilizer is especially needed on the island since lack of it has already seriously injured the sugar industry there.

* * *

Only one-third of all the factories in the interior provinces are in operation, the Chung Yang Jih Pao reported last week. Of the 68 factories established during the war by the Ministry of Economic Affairs, only 21 are still in operation.

* * *

Canton tobacco factories are closing down owing to the competition offered by American cigarettes abounding on the market. The Great China Tobacco Factory, taken over by the Ministry of Economic Affairs, closed down a few days ago, while Tung Ya likewise suspended operations. The monthly tobacco revenue of the district fell from CNC$200,000,000 to $90,000,000.

Business is reported to be extremely slack in Nanking and some 15 department stores suspended business recently. Of these, the Pao Fung Department Store, with a capital of CNC$20,000,000, lost CNC$400,000,000 because of large quantities of American goods the store could not sell after the recent price slump, the Lih Pao reported.

* * *

The Chungking printing plants which have been idle for a number of months have resumed note printing operations recently. This is said to be due to the large demand for banknotes in Chungking, Sian and Kweiyang. Transportation difficulties make it unprofitable to ship notes from Shanghai.

* * *

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation made a profit of £210,000 during 1945, according to a report to the shareholders meeting on July 12, the Sin Wan Pao reported last week.

* * *

Szechuen Salt Company representatives are in Shanghai en route to the U.S. to purchase machines. The company has large salt wells in Tzeliuchin, Szechuen province, which produce 400,000 piculs monthly. The company already has machines and equipment valued at CNC$-15,000,000,000.

* * *

To finance railway repairs the four banks have voted a loan of CNC$5,000,-000,000. The Tientsin-Pukow railway will get CNC$3,000,000,000; the Peiping-Hankow line, CNC$1,000,000,000; the Shihchiachwang Railway, CNC$500,000,000, and the Shansi-Hopei line CNC$500,000,-000, the Ta Kung Pao reports.

* * *

The four government banks are to finance private shipping companies to the extent a loan of CNC$2,100,000,000. The Min Sen Industrial Company will get a CNC$1,500,000,000 loan and the Fukien Shipping Company CNC$600,000,000, according to the Ta Kung Pao.

* * *

In spite of expiry of the contract which foreign shipping companies, including Ewo, Taikoo and Moller, signed with CNRRA for navigation along the coast, foreign ships continue to ply the coast causing "great regret" to Chinese business circles, the Wen Hui Pao reports. Chinese shipping firms plan a strong protest to the government, the paper said.

* * *

More than 3,000,000 square meters of road surface in this city are in urgent need of repairs. Repairs are estimated at CNC$45,000,000,000. With arrival of American materials, the Bureau of Public Works has decided to intensify its road repair program.

* * *

The wartime rice control measures are still applicable today, the Sin Wan Pao reported this week. The hoarding of 5000 piculs of rice or 3000 piculs of wheat will bring death or life imprisonment to the culprit. The paper says that people hoarding less than 30 piculs are not guilty of hoarding.

* * *

The authorities are considering the inauguration of a "comprehensive price control throughout the country," the Wen Hui Pao reported this week. Commodity prices, including food, clothing and other daily necessities, will be controled. Wang Yun-wu, Minister of Economic Affairs, when approached, did not deny the possibility of these measures but stated that the time had not yet come for their inception.

NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

Idealist Premises

OUR NEIGHBORS, THE CHINESE *by Vaughan White. Published by Rinehart & Company, Inc., New York.* 267 *pp.* US$2.75. *Reviewed by Urii Sdobnikov.*

THE book should have been called: "An Idealist Looks on The Chinese." Not in the satirical sense, or when used to denote a person engrossed with an idea, but in the philosophical sense.

True, the author spent many years in this country and has well noted that there is a great gap between the Chinese people and the Americans, for instance. True, also that Miss White does not draw a "colorful picture with such bold strokes that one finds it impossible to see the real truth, vaguely gray and undercolored ...." as have the so-called sentimentalists against whom she warns. The author certainly has written an uncommon book, but only in the sense that besides trying to give the economic and political side, she takes up the philosophical and attempts to explain how the Chinese got that way. And here is where philosophical idealism comes in.

Besides asserting that climate "played its part in the development of the Chinese thinking (he never has learned to consider his fellow men as mere machines, etc.), Miss White believes that such thinking placed the chief emphasis on the development of the mind (while the Chinese people sat around their braziers during six cold months) and considered material things of little importance. Physical hardships were ignored, less and less attention was paid to the senses, while "contemplation and thought become the true delights of living." The insignificant matter of the shackles of a feudalistic society which impeded the development of the Chinese for more than two thousand years, had nothing to do with the molding of the Chinese mind, it appears. The Chinese just decided to become thinkers, but where they ever managed to pick up the idea is not to be gathered from Miss White's book. The climate? We would humbly point to the Eskimos who spend about 12 months over *their* braziers and who have yet to become thinkers.

The result of this kind of thinking led the Chinese, according to Miss White, to content themselves with thinking much and doing little. This coming from one who is reported to have spent many years in this country of hard laborers is, to say the least, surprising. Any one who has seen the Chinese, the average Chinese and not one of the philosophers, at their back breaking toils both in the fields and the handicrafts will realize the inaccurateness both of the assertion and the logical premise. The author does not understand that the Chinese was not content to sit back and think. He toiled and labored, but with primitive tools and hampered by feudalism, he simply failed to make sufficient progress, in spite of the enormous amount of energy expended. Prior to Miss White's writings the Chinese have been called an industrious people, clever with their hands, untiring in their work from sunup to sundown and not thinkers. We hope that the author's illusion of the Chinese as a race of thinkers comes from her association with educators like herself, rather than from personal contact with the working people of China.

Miss White certainly handles a subject she knows little of when she asserts that the Chinese theory "has been that a wise ruler meddles as little as possible in the affairs of the people," and that China is a perfect example of the saying: "He governs best who governs least." The result, according to the author, "is that the Chinese felt that the rulers should resign voluntarily in order to give another man a chance to do a better job." (Sic!) This happens, we learn, "when the ruler was not successful according to the ideas of the people." But this is democracy! Why are all these millions of people crying for the realization of democracy today, when according to Miss White, it was right here all the time? There must be some mistake.

Vaughan White, in drawing the Chinese pattern, quotes profusely from the works of Confucius, little realizing that the average Chinese knows about as much of Confucius as did the feudal serf in France about Voltaire.

Bad roads, physical ugliness, improper heating of houses, lack of physical comforts, poor sanitation, and the failure to develop proper hygiene are the results of the Chinese attitude that "the physical is of no value if it upsets mental tranquility." More the author could not have said against herself.

"To the Easterner the development and use of the mind purely for the sake of mental argument is far more of a stimulus than physical blows. This is an attitude peculiarly Chinese." And we might add of the sophists in ancient Greece. However, the result of this development of the mind for mind's sake is that "everybody talks." "All the ricksha men talk, all the amahs talk, every farmer is delighted when he can talk a bit...." not to mention the American barber and the county politician.

Those who have grown accustomed during the war to use "Ting Hao" to mean something superlative should reorganize their habits and shout "Tai yat," instead, or so Miss White informs us.

The author's idealistic premises stand out most in relief when in describing Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and noting that the latter fights against weakness, hates irregularity and disorder, loves tidiness and organization, is very cold and is besides a military genius. She draws the conclusion that these characteristics are very "un-Chinese."

With infinite lightness Miss White sketches a picture of Outer Mongolia today. "The country is composed of a group of feudal nomads with half a dozen princes and lama bishops in control. Some one-eighth of the population supports 120,000 lama priests." To say the least, it is highly unpardonable to insert 1924 data into a book published in 1946, or hasn't Miss White heard that the lamas are no longer in control?

Miss White's conception of democracy is somewhat peculiar, not to say ethereal, for she asserts that "the state is not democratic because the people have not had direct representation. But the people themselves have been democratic for thousands of years." How's that, again?

Another baffling statement one encounters when the author says that "the principal difference between the average Chinese concept and Chiang's lies in the fact that the former considers that the state exists only for the well-being of the people." This is a most abstract statement and it is clear that Miss White engages in wishful thinking by transplantion her own concept of the state into the mind of the average Chinese.

Verging on the ridiculous is Miss White's attempt to draw a parallel between Confucius and....Marx. "The Chinese, following the teachings of Confucius have been much healthier than the followers of Marx. The difference probably lies fundamentally in the early background of the two men...." The small matter of two thousand years or so is lightly discounted by Miss White who emerges victorious from her startling parallel.

Miss White's book abounds in illogical and faulty concepts, although the majority of the facts she presents are correct. Her attitude and approach give the reader the impression that "come what may and in spite of all the oddities of the Chinese people they are a lovable lot and Miss White wishes them all the best in the future."

One doubts whether the Chinese will ever become a really great, modern and democratic nation if the picture drawn by Miss White is only 50 percent correct.

Dictator's Life

BLOOD IN THE STREETS: THE LIFE AND RULE OF TRUJILLO *by Albert Hicks. Creative Age Press, New York,* 1946. *Reviewed in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

To the already large collection concerning dictators and their infamous deeds, Bert Hicks, veteran newspaper correspondent, adds this volume on Rafael Trujillo, "President" of the Dominican Republic. Not only does Trujillo practice his dictatorial arts—purges, graft, censorship, oppression, etc.—in his own backyard, but since 1930 he has done his best to bring neighboring Haiti into his orbit as well.

Since there are only three other books on Trujillo in English, all written in the most laudatory terms, it is unfortunate that Hicks has not turned out a better organized, more readable account. But in spite of this, and the author's admission that he, too, writes with prejudice, the book has value in that it confirms and amplifies recent charges that have been made against El Generalissimo.

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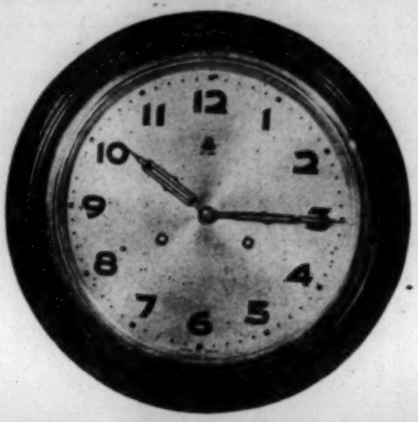

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Telephone 12558

京滬線 NANKING-SHANGHAI LINE

TIME TABLE

54	52	2	4	6	58	8	10	車次 TRAIN NO.	53	51	3	5	1	57	7	9
4th Class	3rd Class	Tri. Exp.	1,2,3 Exp.	1,2 Exp.	4th Mixed	1,2,3 Night Exp.	1,2 Night Exp.	站名 STATIONS	4th Class	3rd Class	1,2,3 Exp.	1,2 Exp.	1,2 Tri. Exp.	4th Mixed	1,2,3 Night Exp.	1,2 Night Exp.
1.20	5.00	7.00	9.00	11.00	16.20	21.00	22.00	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH A	13.25	17.30	15.50	19.20	22.30	4.50	5.35	6.20
2.43	6.51		10.06	12.15		22.34		D 崑山 KUNSHAN D	11.50	15.51	14.50	18.05			4.28	
3.34	7.54	8.41	10.47	12.58	19.51	23.32	0.11	A 蘇州 SOOCHOW D	10.53	14.45	14.05	17.18	20.51	2.10	3.39	4.30
3.44	8.02	8.48	10.55	13.06	20.06	23.39	0.18	D 蘇州 SOOCHOW A	10.45	14.37	13.57	17.11	20.43	1.50	3.32	4.23
4.53	9.14	9.36	11.43	14.03	21.21	0.35	1.11	A 無錫 WUSIH D	8.52	13.28	13.09	16.17	19.55	0.10	2.39	3.30
4.59	9.20	9.42	11.50	14.09	21.31	0.42	1.17	D 無錫 WUSIH A	8.46	13.22	13.03	16.11	19.48	23.57	2.32	3.24
6.07	10.56	10.31	12.47	15.08	22.43	1.40	2.18	A 常州 CHANGCHOW D	7.38	11.45	12.13	15.10	19.01	22.45	1.42	2.35
6.30	11.07	10.41	12.57	15.18	23.03	1.50	2.28	D 常州 CHANGCHOW A	7.28	11.35	12.03	14.56	18.51	22.14	1.20	2.25
7.47	12.30		13.49	16.16	0.42	2.55	3.32	A 丹陽 TANYANG D	6.07	10.08	11.06	13.51		20.54	0.03	1.02
7.57	12.38		13.53	16.20	1.00	2.59	3.36	D 丹陽 TANYANG A	6.02	10.00	11.03	13.42		20.44	23.59	0.58
8.48	13.35	12.08	14.30	17.04	1.57	3.45	4.21	A 鎮江 CHINKIANG D	5.11	9.09	10.27	12.56	17.18	19.46	23.06	0.05
9.11	13.42	12.15	14.38	17.13	2.10	3.53	4.28	D 西站 WEST A	5.04	8.59	10.20	12.49	17.11	19.33	22.56	23.56
11.30	15.40	13.35	16.10	18.45	4.35	5.30	6.00	A 南京 NANKING D	2.50	7.00	9.00	11.00	15.50	17.00	21.00	22.00

FARE LIST

STATIONS	站名	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary	I Class Express	II Class Ordinary	II Class Express	III Class Ordinary	III Class Express
SHANGHAI	上海							
KUNSHAN	崑山	52	2,800.	3,800.	1,400.	1,900.	700.	1,000.
SOOCHOW	蘇州	87	4,400.	5,400.	2,200.	2,700.	1,100.	1,400.
WUSIH	無錫	129	6,400.	7,700.	3,200.	3,900.	1,600.	2,000.
CHANGCHOW	常州	168	8,400.	10,100.	4,200.	5,100.	2,100.	2,600.
TANYANG	丹陽	213	10,400.	12,500.	5,200.	6,300.	2,600.	3,200.
CHINKIANG WEST	鎮江西站	243	11,600.	14,000.	5,800.	7,000.	2,900.	3,500.
NANKING	南京	312	14,800.	17,800.	7,400.	8,900.	3,700.	4,500.

滬杭線 SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW LINE

TIME TABLE

23	21	61	67	41	25	車次 TRAIN NO.	42	24	68	26	22	62
1,2,3 Exp.	West Lake Excur.	2,3,4 Class	4th Mixed	2,3 Class	1,2,3 Exp.	站名 STATIONS	2,3 Class	1,2,3 Exp.	4th Mixed	1,2,3 Exp.	West Lake Exc.	2,3,4 Class
6.45	7.50	8.10		14.50	16.40	D 上海北站 SHANGHAI NORTH A	13.05	13.30		18.00	20.00	22.35
7.04	8.06	8.36	9.36	15.15	16.59	D 上海西站 SHANGHAI WEST D	12.47	13.14	16.55	17.45	19.46	22.16
7.47		9.38	11.12	16.17	17.51	A 松江 SUNGKIANG D	11.42	12.28	15.31	16.58		21.12
7.52		9.43	11.45	16.22	17.56	D 松江 SUNGKIANG A	11.37	12.23	15.21	16.53		21.07
9.00	9.50	11.14	13.53	17.53	19.20	A 嘉興 KASHING D	10.06	11.16	13.20	15.45	18.01	19.37
9.10	9.58	11.23	14.08	18.03	19.30	D 嘉興 KASHING A	9.56	11.03	12.58	15.35	17.51	19.27
9.45		12.06	15.05	18.48	20.04	D 峽石 YEHZAH D	9.10	10.30	12.08	15.03		18.46
10.16		12.51	16.04	19.33	20.35	A 長安鎮 CHANGAN-TSENG D	8.22	9.43	11.02	14.29		17.57
10.21		12.56	16.20	19.38	20.40	D 長安鎮 CHANGAN-TSENG A	8.17	9.38	10.52	14.24		17.52
11.25	11.45	14.10	18.25	20.50	21.35	A 杭州 HANGCHOW D	7.05	8.40	9.00	13.30	16.05	16.40

FARE LIST

STATIONS	站名	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary	I Class Express	II Class Ordinary	II Class Express	III Class Ordinary	III Class Express
SHANGHAI	上海							
SUNGKIANG	松江	45	2,400.	3,400.	1,200.	1,700.	600.	900.
KASHING	嘉興	99	4,800.	5,800.	2,400.	2,900.	1,200.	1,500.
YEHZAH	峽石	126	6,400.	7,700.	3,200.	3,900.	1,600.	2,000.
CHANGANTSENG	長安鎮	151	7,600.	9,200.	3,800.	4,600.	1,900.	2,300.
HANGCHOW	杭州	190	9,200.	11,100.	4,600.	5,600.	2,300.	2,800.

京滬區鉄路管理局

NANKING-SHANGHAI RAILWAY SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION

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